The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Daylight on the Question of the Speakership.

Mr. John Sherman Withdraws from the Contest.

Ex-Gov. Pennington Likely to be the Choice of the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

The entire body of Republicans who had voted for Mr. SHERMAN, with only one or two exceptions, met in caucus at the Capitol yesterday.

Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS presided, and Mr. COLFAX officiated as Secretary.

Mr. SHERMAN opened the proceedings by an appropriate reference to the protracted contest they had had for Speaker, and then said that the time had come when he believed it possible for another candidate to obtain a larger vote than he could concentrate—a vote sufficient to elect. Such being the case, every patriotic consideration compelled him to withdraw his name from the contest. Duty to himself, duty to his party, but, above all, duty to his country, he said, dictated this course, and he urged harmony and union upon some other friend of the cause. He did not, however, indicate directly any preference, but left it for his friends to decide. His vote on Friday for Mr. CORWIN was only complimentary, in consideration of that gentleman having put him in nomination.

This withdrawal of his name by Mr. SHERMAN was entirely voluntary, and against the decided wishes of many friends, who believed, and who still believe him to be the most competent man on the floor for presiding officer. Though temporarily defeated, Mr. SHERMAN has evidently raised himself in the estimation of his party, a fact which may be demonstrated in the future.

After Mr. SHERMAN had concluded his remarks, a general discussion followed, in which many Republicans urged the propriety of concentrating their votes on Mr. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, as he can command certainly three additional votes; Messrs. ADRAIN, RIGGS and REYNOLDS having pledged themselves to support him. These will be sufficient to elect, or at least to produce a tie vote, in which event the Republicans will insist on Mr. PENNINGTON's voting for himself, and thus secure them the victory. Mr. PENNINGTON will object, but it will be urged that he is as much bound to vote the "party ticket" as any other member of the party, if necessary to secure a triumph.

Some of the Republicans declared their opposition to withdrawing from Mr. SHERMAN, and censured the Pennsylvanians who had thoughtlessly thrown their ranks into confusion. They argued that by steady adhesion to Mr. SHERMAN they would have elected him this week, and they were unwilling to give up the contest. After much discussion, the Caucus adjourned, without taking a vote on any of the propositions; but with a general understanding that Mr. PENNINGTON would be voted for to-morrow by the bulk of the Republicans, when no doubt the whole vote will be given him, with a strong probability of his election. The Republicans are in high spirits this evening, and will go into the fight to-morrow with great confidence.

The Democrats have been in consultation since the adjournment, but no general understanding has been arrived at. The vote will probably be again cast for Mr. SMITH, provided he unites the vote of his own party, which, it is whispered, he cannot do, since he repudiates any connection with the Know-Nothing Party. Otherwise the Democratic vote will be again scattered. My impression is that Mr. PENNINGTON will be escorted to the Speaker's chair to-morrow.

Lieut. O'CONNELL, of the Second Infantry, being sick, Lieut. ROBINSON of the same regiment will proceed immediately to Pawnee Fork and report for duty. Lieut. O'CONNELL receives sixty days' leave of absence. Musicians MARCELLUS and BROWN, of the First Cavalry, will report to Lieut. THOMPSON at Fort Riley. By order of the War Department, the sentence adjudged to Asst. Surgeon STONE, at headquarters, will be carried into effect at Fort Leavenworth. The Board of Officers appointed by Secretary TOUCEY to test the boat apparatus presented by Messrs. Blunt, Bishop, Brooke, Mealy and Kynaston of the Royal Navy, and DAVIDSON, of the United States Navy, report in favor of Lieut. DAVIDSON as altogether superior to the others, and recommended that it be placed on all our national vessels. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 29.

There have been many private conferences today among members of the different parties, with the view of perfecting arrangements for to-morrow regarding the Speakership. The prospect is that if the Republicans unite all of the Sherman vote on Mr. PENNINGTON, he will receive several accessions from the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, including Mr. ADRAIN.

Messrs. HOLMAN, DAVIS, of Indiana, and ALLEN, of Ohio, the three dissenting Western Democrats, have not yielded to the persuasion of their friends to vote for Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, nor is it probable that they will, according to what is considered reliable information.

Since Friday some gentlemen have been making special investigation into the political antecedents of Mr. SMITH, with the design of damaging his position as a candidate for Speaker.

There is no data for an assertion as to the result of the contest, further than it promises to be decided within the present week, perhaps to-morrow.

The Senate's Newspaper Patronage Investigating Committee organized to-day. Subpœnas for Messrs. WENDELL and APPLETON have been issued, but the latter is absent in Maine.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 28.

On assembling this morning the President announced to the Senate that the first business in order was the third reading of the bill relating to New-York City railroads.

Mr. KETCHUM had the unanimous consent to introduce an amendment which removed the objectionable feature of the bill, and it thereupon passed by 22 ayes and 1 nay, in the following shape: "It shall not be lawful hereafter to lay, construct or operate any railroad in or upon or along any of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York, wherever such road may commence or end, except under the authority and subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Legislature may hereafter grant or provide. This section shall not be deemed to affect the operation as far as laid of any railroad now constructed and duly authorized. The foregoing section shall not be held to impair in any manner any valid grants for or relating to any railroad existing on the 1st day of January, 1860."

A number of petitions were presented for the reorganization of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. SESSIONS gave notice of a bill to regulate the fare on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

Mr. MONTGOMERY introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to suits against heirs and devisees, similar to the bill introduced by Mr. SCOTT last year. It prevents recovery in suits against heirs and devisees of real estate for debts of the testator or intestate within three years from the grant of letters of administration, unless on proof on trial that the intestate left no personal assets within this State, in which case such suits may be commenced at any time.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY introduced a bill to incorporate JAMES WATTS, HENRY ARMSTRONG, THOMAS D. ANDREWS, and others, a College of Dental Surgeons—their capital stock not to exceed $50,000, in shares of $20 each, with the usual powers given to such institutions.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The House is not in session.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. BALLANTINE, sailed from this port for Liverpool, at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, taking out eighty passengers and a full cargo.

Pike's Peak and Utah.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD—DISTURBANCES AT CAMP FLOYD—MURDERS IN UTAH.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 28.

The Pike's Peak Express Company have decided to run, in connection with their line, a pony express from Leavenworth to Sacramento City, Cal. The time for the trip is fixed at ten days, and, under the admirable system of this Company, there is little doubt but that this will be accomplished.

The Post-Office Department has ordered the Utah service back to its original time, and a weekly instead of a semi-monthly mail.

In addition to the amount of gold received by the Pike's Peak Express yesterday, about $20,000 worth is reported by private hands.

The statement of the loss of 1,700 head of cattle in Ruby Valley, Utah, belonging to RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, is not credited, as the private advices of this firm up to the departure of the mail make no mention of it.

The Winter in Salt Lake Valley is represented as having been very severe, and has, doubtless, been to some extent fatal to the stock wintered there.

The mail was packed as far as Fort Laramie.

The command at that post was in good health.

Considerable disorder existed at Camp Floyd, and a soldier had been murdered by an unknown assassin.

Gen. JOHNSTON was using every exertion to preserve quiet.

The Salt Lake *Valley Tan* says, of over two hundred murders committed in that Territory within the past three years, not a single offender has been convicted or punished.

Movements of the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 28.

At the banquet last night, in honor of the distinguished guests of the city, Gov. DENNISON read a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, in behalf of the Legislature of that State, inviting the Legislatures of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio to visit Albany. The dispatch was enthusiastically received. This morning, after witnessing the operations of the Fire Department, the guests visited NICHOLAS LONGWORTH's house, where they were hospitably entertained. The Kentucky Legislature left for Frankfort at 1 o'clock, and the Tennessee Legislature for Louisville at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Loss of the Steamer A. O. Tyler.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *A. O. Tyler*, with cargo of 500 tons of merchandise, from Cincinnati, bound to New-Orleans, when thirty miles below Cincinnati, yesterday morning, struck an old wreck, and sunk in thirteen feet of water. The loss on her cargo is heavy. The steamer was valued at $25,000, and is insured for $15,000. She can probably be raised.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 29—9 A. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now fifteen days out from Liverpool.

[The line failed to work east of Calais last evening, so that we have no later advices from Halifax than the foregoing.—EDS.]

Sentence of Execution for Abetting the Escape of a Slave.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 29.

FRANCIS MITCHELL, porter of the steamship *Marion*, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 2d of March, for assisting a slave in his attempt to leave the State.

Hartley, the Hudson River Railroad Brakeman, Arrested.

GREENBUSH, Saturday, Jan. 28.

HARTLEY, the Hudson River Railroad brakeman, was arrested this morning by Deputy-Sheriff PROSSUS, at Greenbush. He will be taken to Yonkers this evening.

The Baltimore Police Bills in the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The State Senate to-day passed all the Baltimore Police bills. Their passage in the House will doubtless be consummated early next week.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY AND THE ISABEL.

The Mail Steamship *Empire City*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst., touching at Havana on the 23d, arrived here yesterday.

She experienced boisterous weather during the entire passage from Havana.

Our thanks are due to Purser DENISON, for repeated courtesies.

The 23d inst. was devoted, at Havana, to festivities in honor of the birthday of the Prince of Asturias, heir of the Spanish crown.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 27.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived off Tybee on her way to Charleston, with Havana advices of the 25th.

SUGARS—Arrivals of new light; Muscovado, 8@8½ reals. MOLASSES quiet. FREIGHTS dull. Exchange on New-York, 3@4 ₱ cent. premium.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans for New-York, had been ashore at the entrance of the harbor of Havana, but got off without material damage.

POLITICAL.

The Administration Democracy in Rhode Island.

A public dinner was given to Col. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, at Providence, R. I., on the evening of the 24th inst., upon his return from Europe. One hundred and seventy guests sat at table, including the most distinguished dignitaries and citizens of the State. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. HOPPIN, Chief Justice AMES, Gov. SAUNDERS, Mayor KNIGHT, Ex-Mayor RODMAN, and others. The occasion had a marked significance, as the Democratic nomination for Governor has been offered to Col. SPRAGUE, and it is believed he can control all the conservative vote of the State, and defeat Mr. PADELFORD, the "John Brown" candidate. Frequent allusions were made to Col. SPRAGUE as Governor, which were loudly cheered. We take from the *Rhode Island Press* the following:

"Mayor KNIGHT, in assuming the duties of his appointment, alluded to the pleasure he felt in welcoming back Col. SPRAGUE, and remarked that, in 1838, his commission as Second Lieutenant of the Marine Artillery, bore the signature of Gov. SPRAGUE, and he should not be much surprised if within two or three years he should receive another commission signed by the name of Gov. SPRAGUE. [Prolonged applause.] He then proceeded to announce the first regular toast:

1. *The Government of the United States and her Chief Magistrate.*

ALBERT T. GALLUP, Esq., Postmaster, after expressing the sense of the honor conferred by having this sentiment assigned to him, called up Hon. SYLVESTER MOWRY, of Arizona, who responded substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: In these latter days when we hear much talk of disunion and disorganization—much of invective and invasion—much of bad blood and bitter feeling, it is a good thing on a festive occasion of this kind to drink the health of the President of the United States—if it serves only to recall to our minds that we have a common Union to cherish, and a head of that Union, chosen by the people, whom we delight to honor. [Great applause.] Inadequate as I may be to respond in fitting terms to the sentiment proposed, I feel proud to-night to have the opportunity to say a few feeble words in reference to the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair—not in defence, that is unnecessary; not in praise—for that would be superfluous. A virulent and partisan press, animated solely by party motives, in any and all ages of the Republic, has sought to vilify and degrade the actual President, forgetting that in attempting to degrade the man they simply degraded the office which we are all bound to hold in respect.

It would be obviously improper, upon an occasion of this nature, to enlarge upon the policy of the present Administration, or to enter into details of its acts or its recommendations. But I may with propriety refer to its last and crowning glory—the treaty recently negotiated with the Republic of Mexico—which, if ratified by the Senate, will transfer from Old England to New-England the immense traffic in manufacturing goods, which will give employment to the ships now rotting at our wharves, which will open to the emigrant a new field of labor, and which will restore to a sister Republic peace, prosperity and hope. [Loud applause.] Mr. BUCHANAN brought to the Presidency a life devoted to the service of the country, a thorough acquaintance with the theory and practical working of our Government, an intimate knowledge of our foreign relations, and an industry for which we may in vain seek a parallel.

However much we may differ in opinion to-day, another generation, reading the record of his Administration by the light of history, will award him the unanimous verdict of the far-seeing and sound statesman, the true patriot, and the devoted advocate and servant of the Union of the United States. [Applause.]

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Fulton and the Nova Scotian.

AUSPICIOUS STATE OF ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Funeral of Lord Macaulay.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

General and Miscellaneous News.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WORTON, from Havre and Southampton on the 11th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening. She encountered heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

The steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool 11th, and Queenstown 12th inst., arrived at Portland on Saturday.

The news by these arrivals is five days later than previous advices, and is of a very interesting character.

The *Fulton* brings to our shores the first Paraguayan Embassy, consisting of His Excellency Señor DON JOSE BERGES, Special Envoy and Commissioner; Señor DON BERNARDO ORTELLADO, First Secretary of Legation; Señor DON ANTONIO SAYAS, Second Secretary; Señor DON MARTIN VERA, attaché. Señor BERGES is the same Commissioner who, some years ago, in his mission to Rio Janeiro, so successfully adjusted the boundary dispute between Brazil and Paraguay. He now comes to exchange ratifications of the Bowlin treaty, and to arbitrate the question of indemnity to the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, whose claim is to be tried before a commission to be organized within twelve months after the exchange of ratifications. These distinguished representatives of our sister republic below the equator left the city of Asuncion on Oct. 11, in the new government steamer *Jigui*, (built in Paraguay,) took the British Brazilian mail packet at Buenos Ayres on Oct. 28, and reached Southampton on Dec. 7. It is presumed that their stay among us will be prolonged until the close of the year, as they are commissioned by President LOPEZ to bestow much attention upon our country, its institutions, development and resources.

Mr. SAMUEL WARD, late Secretary of Mr. BOWLIN, of the Paraguay expedition, has returned by the *Fulton*.

Mr. E. MASSERAS, editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, is also a passenger by the *Fulton*.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left Liverpool for New-York simultaneously with the *Nova Scotian*.

The steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown at 1½ A. M., and at Liverpool at 10½ P. M. on the 9th inst.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown at 4½ A. M. on the 10th instant, and was off Liverpool early the following morning, unable to get in owing to the fog.

The American ship *Luna*, from New-Orleans, was recently getting into dock at Havre while the wind was blowing fresh from the southwest, and the chain of her anchor, which had been let go to stop her way, snapped, and she came with great violence against the edge of the lower gates, and sustained considerable damage, while at the same time several of the blocks of stone of the quay were displaced. It was soon found that the vessel had sprung a leak, and that six feet of water were in her hold. Pumps were set to work to keep her clear until she could be brought alongside the quay to get out her cargo.

FRANCE.

Actual State of the Italian Question—The Resignation of Walewski—A Chapter of Secret History—Rome to be Evacuated—The American Agent near the German Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 9, 1860.

The Italian question has undoubtedly assumed a new phase, and one which responds so exactly to the popular wish in France, as well as in England and Italy, that you may be interested in a few words of explanation as to the manner in which the present situation received its developement.

The pamphlet *The Pope and the Congress* was not the remote, it was only the proximate cause of Count WALEWSKI's resignation of the French Foreign office. For many months the Count had fixed in his own mind the point to which he could go in the adjustment of the Italian question, and, fortunately or unfortunately for him, whichever you please, he had not concealed his fixed opinion from the diplomatic corps, and thus he became committed to a certain policy. This policy, which some people go so far as to stigmatize as Austrian, but which scarcely merited so harsh an appellation, yet differed widely from that of the Emperor. As time and events passed, this divergence grew wider until the publication of the now celebrated pamphlet on the secular power of the Pope, and this brought about the crisis.

The details of this incident are as follows: The pamphlet appeared in the afternoon, and the next morning the *Siècle*, in approving its doctrines, made a violent attack on the principle of the temporal power of the Pope. The Cardinal SACONI, the Pope's Nuncio at Paris, offended, and no doubt alarmed at these demonstrations, took a copy of the *Siècle* and of the pamphlet and went, the same day, to see M. WALEWSKI. He demanded for the *Siècle* a "warning," and that the French Government should disavow the pamphlet and its doctrines. M. WALEWSKI replied that he was entirely of the opinion of his Eminence as regards the necessity of "warning" the *Siècle*; he coincided with him also as to the heresy of the doctrines contained in the pamphlet, and had no doubt but his Government would disavow both its paternity and its sentiments. As regards the "warning," however, M. BILLAULT, Minister of the Interior, had alone that power; but he promised to speak to him on the subject, as well as to the Emperor and Cabinet on the subject of the pamphlet.

When M. WALEWSKI carried the pamphlet and the *Siècle* to the Emperor, and asked him what he thought about them, his Majesty dryly replied that *he thought they were about right*. The Minister was astonished, but proceeded to detail his conversation with the Pope's Nuncio, not omitting the demands he made of the French Government. The Emperor, in reply, authorized M. WALEWSKI to inform the Nuncio that he approved the sentiments of the pamphlet, *The Pope and the Congress*, completely, and that he saw nothing in the comments of the *Siècle* which called for a "warning."

Count WALEWSKI now comprehended the impassable gulf which separated the Emperor's policy and his own, and at once offered his resignation. The Emperor asked him to reflect about it a few days, and see if there were not some method of concealing from the public the fact that a difference of opinion existed in the Government. In other words he invited the Count to come over to his own policy. But the Count, as I have already said, had committed himself, and there could be no compromise. So the Emperor at once sent by telegraph a long letter of two pages to M. THOUVENEL, at Constantinople, detailing to him the position in which he would have to stand if he accepted, and asking him if he would assume the place made vacant by M. WALEWSKI. Several dispatches then passed back and forth between Paris and Constantinople, and an understanding having been arrived at, the *Moniteur* on Thursday last announced M. WALEWSKI's resignation and M. THOUVENEL's acceptance.

What is the real signification of this change of Ministers? It is as clear as day that the Emperor is following out his famous programme of Italy free to the Adriatic. If there be any man who imagines that NAPOLEON III. does not comprehend the civilization of the day in which he lives, he deceives himself. The Emperor has his own plan and his own policy, which he keeps to himself, and the world will yet see the greatness of the mind that conceived them. M. WALEWSKI had a different plan and a different policy: it was his place to yield or resign. M. WALEWSKI only had his name as a man and a diplomatist at stake. NAPOLEON had his reputation before posterity as an all-powerful monarch at stake.

From all this it results that, as I have already intimated on former occasions, the manifesto of St. Sauveur and other documents, showing an apparent leaning toward an Austrian policy, were acts of M. WALEWSKI, permitted by the Emperor in order to disengage his word with FRANCIS JOSEPH, and to give time for Italy to march so far forward toward an independent organization that the mutual promise of non-intervention would save her. So that after all we are to have the annexation of the Duchies and the Romagna to Piedmont, or at worst the creation of an independent kingdom in Central Italy. We dare not say at this moment to what extent the Emperor is prepared to go in restricting or annihilating the temporal power of the Pope, nor have we any notion whatever of his policy toward unhappy Venetia. These, however, will be developed in due time, for we are not willing to believe, that, in regard to the latter, the present state of affairs is to be suffered.

The opinion is growing in Paris, that Austria, Rome and Naples, seeing the danger with which their cause is menaced, intend to make a struggle for the restoration of the Grand Dukes and the conquest of the Romagna by force of arms. Large numbers of Austrians have been enrolled lately in the ranks of the Pontifical army, and it is said that recruiting officers for this army have made their appearance even at Marseilles. Here, again, we see the long-sighted wisdom of LOUIS NAPOLEON in leaving an army of sixty thousand men in Italy, prepared for any emergency. It is not difficult to admit that the events which are now passing before our eyes were foreseen by the Emperor, and that his policy is unrolling itself exactly as he conceived it on the banks of the Mincio. One thing is certain, that great dissatisfaction exists in Austria at the results of the late war, that disaffection exists in one-third at least of the Austrian Empire from other causes, and that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH would not be sorry for an occasion to calm the turbulent spirits of his Empire by leading them into another war in Italy. Aided by Naples and the Pope, the Emperor of Austria may hope for better success this time.

The evacuation of Rome is to take place almost immediately, and it is said to-day that Marshal CANROBERT will be sent to superintend this movement. It is not without serious misgivings that the Catholic world will see Rome and the Pope given up to the sole protection of the Roman people.

In England, astonishment is expressed that M. DE PERSIGNY is not called to the Foreign Office by the Emperor. But here I have a little piece of private scandal for your ear, which will explain the mystery. M. DE PERSIGNY would, long ago have been called to this important post if it were not for the presence in the Cabinet of M. FOULD, with whom he absolutely refuses to associate, on account of a private difference between them. But why, if M. DE PERSIGNY is so generally deemed the fit man for the place, is not M. FOULD invited to resign? In answer to this question there are two reasons assigned. The first is, that the Empress absolutely clings to M. FOULD as the only man competent to his place, (Minister of State and of the Household of the Emperor;) while the second is, that M. FOULD, being a Jew and a *millionaire*, and by his banking connexions with other rich Jews, (for nearly all the *millionaires* of Paris at this moment are Jews,) equivalent in his money-value to the Bank of France, the Emperor is afraid to offend so important an element in the stability of his Government. There are people malicious enough to suggest that the Empress' wish in the matter goes for very little, however, and that she is made to bear the blame because that is more convenient in these personal matters than a reason of State.

The donation of a salary of $20,000 a year to Count WALEWSKI as member of the Privy Council, besides his $6,000 a year as Senator, provokes a good deal of remark. M. WALEWSKI has always been well enough liked by the French people—perhaps it is nearer the truth to say that he has not been disliked—and the public would never think of calling in question any reasonable reward of a faithful, hard-working and intelligent public servant. But the Count has been already munificently remunerated; he has acquired, during his four years of office, two magnificent estates, which must produce a handsome revenue; and he has, as already stated, $6,000 a year as Senator. The decree stipulates that only such members of the Privy Council (Council of the Regency) as have no other salaried office, shall receive this newly created salary of $20,000, and thus we learn that the office of Senator is a dignity, and not properly either a working, or in the common acceptation of the term, a salaried office. This is hair splitting, but it is, perhaps, on this account that the public are never admitted to the deliberations of the Senate, nor that their proceedings are never published. The office of Privy Councillor is purely a sinecure, for unless in case of the death of the Emperor before his son is twenty-one years of age, they will absolutely have no duties to perform. All the other members of the Privy Council hold offices that are salaried. Their names are: The Cardinal MORLOT, (Archbishop of Paris,) the Duke of MALAKOFF, M. ACHILLE FOULD, M. TROPLONG, (President of the Senate,) the Count DE MORNY, M. BAROCHE, (President of the Council of State,) and M. DE PERSIGNY, (Ambassador at London).

The following curious document has just been published in the official journal of Bologna, Italy:

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, WHEREBY THE PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE [NOW EMPEROR OF FRANCE] IS PROHIBITED THE ENTRY OF THE PONTIFICAL STATES.

To His Highness the Apostolic Pro-Legate Extraordinary, at Forli:

Having learned, toward the 6th of the present month of May, that the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has embarked at Genoa on his way to Tuscany, where we know that an order has been given by the Grand Duke to arrest him, and, supposing that the *said Monsieur* has the intention of penetrating the Pontifical States, I bring these facts to your knowledge, in begging of you to observe the directions contained in the previous notes of the 8th of June, and of the 13th of July, 1846, numbered 36,551 and 36,836, *in order that the entry of the Pontifical States shall be absolutely interdicted to the said Prince Bonaparte.*

(Signed) C. GRASSELINI.

ROME, May 13, 1847.

This reminds one of the story of the Zouave, who, on his return from last Summer's campaign in Italy, declared that it was all stuff about the brigands in Italy: he had marched from one end of the country to the other without being stopped once!

The United States is now represented at Frankfort-on-the-Maine by a Consul-General, without diplomatic power, properly speaking. I have heard this state of things regretted so frequently within the last few years that it becomes a duty to say a few words on the subject. You are no doubt aware that on account of the sittings of the Diet at Frankfort, that city is an important diplomatic post, and ranks in this particular as the sixth or seventh city of Europe. Every European Power has there a diplomatic agent, who ranks high in the grade of promotions in his corps. The number of Americans who pass through Frankfort, or have business there, in the course of the year, is larger than that in any other diplomatic city of the Continent after Paris. The present incumbent of the American Consulate there, Mr. RICKER, of Louisiana, and one of the very best foreign appointments made within the last five years, has constantly an immense amount of business to transact for Americans, and would have much more, if he had a diplomatic title and a diplomatic rank. It frequently occurs that Mr. RICKER is obliged to make use of the British Minister to transact for Americans certain kind offices which diplomatic etiquette refuses to a Consul. The need of a Minister at Frankfort is infinitely greater than that at four or five other European capitals where the United States is represented by a Resident Minister. All those acquainted with the necessities of the position and the embarrassments to which our Consul is subjected by being excluded from the ranks and the privileges of the diplomatic corps, ardently express the desire that the post of Consul-General at this point should be changed to that of Resident Minister. The diplomatists of Frankfort themselves are astonished at this state of things, and esteeming highly Mr. RICKER, go as far as possible in making concessions to his position. But the United States, when it has diplomatic business to perform, should not beg its rights; it should demand them. Mr. FAY, at Berne, and Mr. WRIGHT, at Berlin, are, I understand, both in favor of this change; the Legation at Paris would approve of it, and I need hardly add that if such a change should be made, the Government at Washington could not better meet the public wish than by conferring the increased rank upon its present popular Consul-General at that point. Mr. RICKER was, I believe, appointed by Gen. PIERCE.

In conclusion, I have an account to regulate with my conscience. I go on my knees to the Emperor of Austria, I fall prostrate before the King of Naples, and humbly crave their pardon for all the anathemas I have heaped on their heads because they allowed their Postmasters to open other people's letters, and their minions of the law to throw people into dungeons for holding different political opinions from themselves. They do the same thing in the United States! So I shall sin no more. MALAKOFF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Protestant Chapel of the Rev. Mr. GURNEY, at Paris, was suddenly ordered to be closed on Sunday, Jan. 8, by order of the Minister of Public Instruction. The reasons given are that Mr. GURNEY had read a service in French, intended to supply the spiritual wants of British Protestants who, born in France, do not understand the English language.

In Paris the appointment of MCMAHON to the command of the army in Italy, numbering 50,000 men, was regarded as a sign of warlike complications.

All sorts of reports were current as to the relations of France and Rome, but they were very contradictory and wholly unreliable.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that a company, consisting of some eight or ten shipowners at Marseilles, just established, under the name of U. M. SICARD & Co., had purchased from the Company of the Maritime Canal of Nicaragua the lands dependent on the Canal, which form a part of the concession which the Canal Company had obtained, and SICARD & Co. propose to turn to account the metallic deposits that the lands contain, to cut down timber, and to establish European colonies. They had already sent to Nicaragua from Marseilles two vessels with 130 persons, consisting of engineers, chemists and workmen of different trades. It was also said that the Company had besides engaged a number of railway laborers to execute a railroad on the Isthmus of Rivas, which separates Lake Nicaragua from the Pacific.

Active preparations are being made for the completion of the Suez canal.

The Paris Bourse had shown some improvement but a relapse occurred on the 10th; the last price was 66f. 45c. The market again showed symptoms of improvement at the close.

The Paris flour market was dull, but prices were not reduced. Wheat also was dull, and rather lower for inferior.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

A Paris dispatch says it was becoming every day more doubtful whether the Congress would assemble; and the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the chances of the Congress meeting were of the most shadowy kind.

The *Opinion Nationale*, which, though professedly democratic, and ostensibly independent, is believed to be not entirely uninitiated in what is passing in certain quarters, publishes an article relating to the new projects attributed, since the pamphlet appeared, to the Imperial Government. The *Opinion* says:

We believe that if Italy decided for the annexation and immediate unification of the north and centre of the Italian Peninsula, England would gladly accept the combination. As for France, far from rejecting it, she must accept it with still greater eagerness, on one condition, however, which we have repeatedly insisted upon—namely, that Nice and Savoy should be restored to us—that is to say, that the great monarchy which would be founded at our doors should not be encamped on this side of our frontier—a situation incompatible with the security of France; on the condition, in fact, that the principle of nationalities which would furnish the elements of the new Italian monarchy should not be invoked with less success on this side of the Alps. We believe the Cabinet of Turin too well inspired to offer any objection to a solution acceptable to the wish of the population of Nice and Savoy (this, however, is not so certain as the *Opinion Nationale* supposes,) as well as to the principle which in Italy justifies the aggrandizement of Piedmont—to a solution honorable for France, to whom it would restore, with the security of her frontiers, the populations belonging to her by their sympathies as well as by the conformity of language and of interests.

As for England, admitting that the spirit of rivalry against us prevails more in her Councils than the necessity of peace and the interests of her commerce, can she not hope to find a compensation for the increase of the security of our frontiers in this great kingdom founded at our doors, and of which she may hope to become eventually the ally and a point of support?

There remain the three great Continental Powers. We admit that this project cannot awaken in them very lively sympathies. Austria, in particular, must fear a plan which would consolidate for ever the independence of Italy and protect the French frontier from her blows. But Austria has a good deal on her hands, and we do not believe that she is desirous at this moment of recommencing the war.

Russia is occupied in freeing her serfs, and is in a violent financial crisis, and engaged, perhaps for ten years to come, in serious internal difficulties. It is unnecessary to add that she may always foresee the moment when, in the East, she may want to count with us.

Prussia has recently shown ill-will towards us; still, in the hypothesis which we now examine, if France is aggrandized it is not at her cost. The displeasure she may experience at seeing us make a breach, by means of Savoy, in the treaties of 1815, would be compensated by the pleasure of seeing Italy closed definitely against Austria, her intimate enemy. Finally, if England acceded, Prussia would not oppose a solution accepted by England, and endured more or less graciously by the rest of Europe.

We are assured that this combination is seriously entertained at this moment by the Cabinets of London and Paris. May it terminate in a good understanding! The regeneration of Italy, the pacific aggrandizement of France, would be the result. We might also see in it the consolidation of our alliance with England—a fruitful alliance, which is not less dear to the interest of the liberty of the world than to the pursuits of industry.

A Paris letter in the *Nord*, of Brussels, says:

"Dispatches have been received from Lord COWLEY which announce that the recent ministerial modification in France has very materially improved the relations between the two Cabinets, and removed the mistrust which had existed in the public mind. The plans of arrangement for Central Italy, proposed by the Emperor, were at first sight favorably received by Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and there is every reason to believe that a complete understanding will be come to between the two Governments. The retirement of Count WALEWSKI and the propositions carried over by Lord COWLEY, secure a majority to the ministry for the opening of Parliament. Lord COWLEY left Paris with the impression that the Congress was considered in the French official world as greatly compromised, and rendered almost impossible in presence of the difficulties which had arisen between France and the Courts of Rome and Vienna. The probability that the French troops will very soon evacuate Rome, becomes every day stronger; the note of the 30th ult., published in the official journal of the Pope, will not, it is said, be without influence in bringing about the realization of this measure, which is said to be desired by the Roman Government itself. The army of occupation at Rome, if moved, would go and reinforce that in Central Italy."

GREAT BRITAIN.

FUNERAL OF LORD MACAULAY.

SOLEMN INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

From the London Times, Jan. 10.

The last earthly honors were yesterday paid to the remains of the great man who has just gone from among us. Escorted by the noblest and highest in the land, the body of MACAULAY was left to mingle its dust with those of the great of past days who slumber in peace beneath Westminster Abbey. To the long roll of poets, statesmen, and historians there interred another lofty name is added, and that most sacred portion of our great cemetery derives another claim upon the veneration of posterity as now containing the remains of the first and last Lord MACAULAY, the essayist, poet, historian, and statesman.

The funeral *cortége* started in the morning from the late residence of the deceased, at Holly-lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington. This beautiful little villa adjoins the house occupied by the Duke of Argyll, between whom and the late peer there was a most close and intimate friendship. In the retirement of this half-country residence Lord MACAULAY had lived for some time, passing the greater part of his day in the library of the British Museum, and the greater part of each evening and night in arranging the immense mass of materials which, from all sources, he had gathered for his history. The procession was fixed to leave Holly-lodge at 11 o'clock, but before that hour the route along which it was to pass was marked by a dense line of spectators. All the houses of the nobility and gentry in the neighborhood of Holly-lodge were of course closed, while nearly all the houses along the route from Kensington, Knightsbridge, and through Grosvenor-place towards the Abbey, were either half or entirely shut up.

A few minutes before 11 the coffin was placed in the hearse, which was drawn by six horses and preceded by the usual pile of funeral plumes. It is customary in these state funerals to bear before the hearse, on a velvet cushion, an imitation, more or less exact, of the coronet to which the rank of the deceased entitled him. This unmeaning piece of pageantry, however, which, in spite of its having been the butt of satirists almost for centuries, still holds its ground, was not attempted in the funeral of yesterday. Following the hearse were three mourning coaches and four, the first carriage containing the chief mourners—Rev. JOHN MACAULAY, Mr. CHARLES MACAULAY, Mr. HENRY MACAULAY, and Mr. GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN. The second carriage contained Mr. EDWARD CROPPER, Mr. KENNETH MACAULAY, Q.C.; Mr. THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, and Mr. HENRY THOMPSON HOLLAND. The third carriage was occupied by his Lordship's private domestics, who had all been with him many years.

At Hyde Park-corner a considerable number of the carriages of the nobility, &c., were stationed. As the funeral *cortége* turned down Grosvenor-place these joined the procession, and followed in its wake in a line of immense length.

The funeral was expected to arrive at the Abbey at 1 o'clock, the public being admitted by ticket an hour previous.

A small though distinguished attendance of literary men were among those who claimed admittance to the Abbey. Beyond these the majority of the congregation was composed of clergymen, ladies, and even children. We need scarcely say that neither the ladies nor the children were in mourning, so that handsome bonnets and bright ribands rather marred the effect of an otherwise solemn and impressive ceremony. Before 12½ o'clock all those to whom tickets had been granted were in their places, leaving ample room in that part of the old cathedral for more than double the number who were admitted.

Among others present were: Lord Cranworth, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Belper, Lord Robert Montagu, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Broughton of Broughton Giffard, Lord Monteagle, the Right Hon. C. Villiers, Sir J. Shaw Lefevre, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Durham, Mr. Bohn, Mr. Wyld, M. P.; Mr. Grote, Mr. Locke, M. P.; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Lord Stanley, Mr. Alexander, Q. C.; Mr. Sergeant Shee, Dr. Hawtrey, Provost of Eton; Mr. Tom Taylor, Rev. J. Scott, Mr. J. Mills, M. P., Mr. Rich, M. P., Mr. E. Buxton, Mr. S. Lover, Mr. John Forster, Mr. S. C. Hall, the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Charles Knight, Sir D. McDougall, &c. It may have been merely a singular coincidence, but it was a subject of remark yesterday in the Abbey, that not a single Conservative of note was present during the ceremony.

Prec

parted and of his own country. How much has been lost by the premature death of this gifted man we can never know. It is as if an unique museum or a library of precious and uncopied manuscripts had been suddenly destroyed. Lord MACAULAY has given us in his history the narrative of the revolution and the reign of WILLIAM III. How complete, how graphic they are, we all know; and yet there is reason to believe that the author had hardly arrived at the period which he had principally studied, and which he would have treated with the most consummate ability. If he had been spared to write the wars of MARLBOROUGH, the Accession of the house of HANOVER, and the administration of WALPOLE, to criticize the literature of Queen ANNE's time, and sketch the rise and progress of colonial America, we might have possessed pictures even more striking than those which represent the fall of JAMES and the struggles between WILLIAM and the French King. All the accumulated materials of so many years have perished, for they were preserved, as they only could be, in the brain of the historian. The lore of a MACAULAY resembles in nothing the "notes" of an average writer, for it consists not in mere isolated facts, but in analogies, parallels and inductions, which no one can develope but he who has originated them. The loss is not England's alone. It is a chief glory of the deceased that his principal work was as much read, and, perhaps, more studied abroad than at home. We in this country, though the volumes told us much that was new, yet had previously a pretty clear notion of our revolution and the spirit in which it was carried out; but for the first minds on the Continent it was little short of a revelation. The two volumes which recount the errors and the fall of JAMES appeared at a time when Europe had been just convulsed by revolution and a short period of anarchy was about to be succeeded by a despotism more heavy and unsparing than ever. Those who had been accustomed for years to find in the "Left" of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S Chamber the only true exponents of liberal principles, and the "sacred right of insurrection" the best means in the case of redressing political grievances, were astonished and charmed with the history of a revolution effected without carnage or proscription, according to forms handed down for centuries, and by men who never forfeited for an hour the right to be called in the truest sense Conservative. These volumes of Lord MACAULAY have been described by a German writer as a text-book for the students of liberty, and the praise is well deserved. No work of our own time has had so great an effect on other nations, has so much brought home to the imagination of our neighbors the moral greatness of England, has done more to discredit the teachings of visionaries and revolutionists. The history of this country is becoming more and more the central history of the world, the record which all nations are uniting to examine and explore. The spread of the English race and the genius of our great national poet have made the events of our mediæval history as familiar to the modern world as the wars of Troy and Thebes were to the ancient. Something like this MACAULAY succeeded in accomplishing for the periods of which he treated. His narrative of the Revolution, his sketches of the conquerers of India, gratified beyond any writings of our time the curiosity which is felt about all that throws a light on the building up of the British Empire. In him his country loses not only one who instructed her, but one who impressed on the world her claim to be a light among the nations.

THE UNFINISHED VOLUMES OF THE HISTORY.

From the London Post.

We understand that Lord MACAULAY has left behind him the materials for another volume, the publication of which may, for private and family reasons, be some time delayed. But whatever delay may unavoidably occur in the publication of the narrative of WILLIAM III. and Queen ANNE's times, we sincerely trust that at no very distant period our country may be instructed and enriched by a faithful account of the part which the historian played, of the friendships which he formed, of the judgments which he passed on the men and measures of the times in which he lived himself. If we might judge from those specimens of his correspondence which it has been our fortune to peruse, a collection of Lord MACAULAY's letters extending over the last thirty years would be a history of England in the age of CANNING and GREY, and PEEL and PALMERSTON, quite as fascinating, quite as brilliant, and infinitely more instructive, than HORACE WALPOLE'S chronicle of the age of CHATHAM and Lord NORTH.

LORD MACAULAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

When Mr. ADAM BLACK, M. P., commenced the new edition of his *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Lord MACAULAY felt so strong an interest in the undertaking, and so warm a regard for his old friend the publisher, that he said he would endeavor to send him an article for each letter of the alphabet. This generous offer the noble historian's failing health and various avocations prevented him from fully realizing; but he sent five articles to the *Encyclopædia*—memoirs of ATTERBURY, BUNYAN, GOLDSMITH, JOHNSON and WILLIAM PITT, the last being the latest finished production from his pen. As any publisher would have been glad to give £1,000 for these contributions, their being presented as a free will offering to Mr. BLACK is a fact so honorable to both parties, especially to the noble donor, that it deserves to be publicly known and recorded.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

The London *Daily News*, commenting on the summary, says that there appears no reason to complain of the manner in which the President deals with the general relations between England and the United States.

In the London *Times'* City Article, it is remarked that the President's recommendation, that military force be employed against Mexico, exercised no sustained influence on Mexican stock, owing to the knowledge that the matter does not rest in any degree on the will of the President.

The London *Herald's* City Article remarks that the Message, in the financial aspect, was not regarded as of a hopeful character, especially in reference to any deficiency which might lead to an increase in import duties.

The Manchester *Guardian* does not approve of the manner in which the President has treated the San Juan dispute. It thinks he ought to have explicitly disapproved of HARNEY's proceeding, although it regards the praise accorded to the British Admiral as by implication, a most severe censure of HARNEY.

Other prominent provincial journals somewhat qualify the praise they accord the document.

From the London Times.

About this period in each recurring year it becomes our duty to make some remarks on the Message of the American President. Though these documents are often read with less immediate interest by English politicians than the manifesto of some secondrate European potentate, yet those who have time to peruse them in all their immoderate length will generally receive instruction. The American political style, though often tedious, is seldom empty or vapid, and any one who desires a fairly written pamphlet on the affairs of the United States for the current year will generally find it in the President's Message. Mr. BUCHANAN, however, is a man above the usual rank of American Presidents; he is the first eminent politician who has for a quarter of a century been raised to the highest office in the State. Moreover, the transactions in which the United States are engaged tend to bring the country more and more within the European system, in spite of the cautions enunciated by the founders of the Republic. Whether "entangling alliances" and interference in the quarrels of princes will ever be the curse of the Western Republic we cannot prophecy, but there seems ample evidence that the isolation which was possible to a small and thinly-populated State is being abandoned by the ambitious and self-reliant Power. The consequence is that the relations of the United States with ourselves and with more than one of their neighbors are at times sufficiently critical to demand our attention, and when a statesman of eminence, and understood to have a will of his own, is at the head of affairs, the Message becomes a most important political manifesto.

When Mr. BUCHANAN was elected to the Presidential office many thought that a man who was understood to belong to the extreme aggressive party in the States would be a most dangerous wielder of power. There were others, however, who asserted that office and responsibility would cool the ardor of the annexationist, and that Mr. BUCHANAN as President would be less aggressive than Mr. BUCHANAN the independent politician, criticising the acts of others. The event has proved this view to be the true one, and we are bound to say that as yet Mr. BUCHANAN's international dealings, particularly with this country, have been marked by courtesy and good will. That he belongs to the party which wishes to extend the territory of the Union there can be no doubt, but as yet there has been nothing in his conduct which breathes the spirit of the Ostend Manifesto. The present Message relates a good deal to external politics, but its first paragraphs are devoted to the incident which has been so much discussed on both sides the Atlantic—the attempt at Harper's Ferry. On this subject the President's opinions may be easily divined. Like the great mass of Americans, he postpones every consideration to the safety of the Union. Without sharing in the apprehensions entertained in some quarters, he entreats his countrymen to exercise constant vigilance for its preservation, "to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land." With respect to the exhortation of the Abolitionists, which led BROWN and his friends to their terrible fate, he says: "Every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt, by violence, to carry those doctrines into practical effect."

Nothing has been more remarkable of late than the tone of American politicians in speaking of the colored race and the institution of Slavery. The "Dred Scott decision," itself the sign of a great reaction against the claims of the Negro, has been followed to its logical conclusion in a manner which may well make the philanthropist despair. The mass of Americans have answered the New-England agitators by asserting in the plainest and most uncompromising manner the political reprobation, to use a Calvinistic term, of the African race. They seem to take a pleasure in the most offensive and cynical enunciation of their new dogma. A few days ago a correspondence was published in which a free colored woman was denied the *visa* of the American Legation on the ground that she was not—that it was impossible she could be, a citizen; and now we find President BUCHANAN congratulating the Union on the settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of Slavery in the Territories, and speaking of the holding property in slaves as a vested right of the American citizen, which "neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any human power," has authority to annul or impair. "Now," he says, "emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them *that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare.*" These principles "are manifestly just in themselves, and well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States."

With respect to the Island of San Juan, Mr BUCHANAN's language is reasonable enough. He says that he has no doubt as to the validity of the American claim, excuses the acts of Gen. HARNEY on the ground that the Hudson's Bay Company or the British authorities had attempted oppressive interference with the rights of American citizens, and owns that the English Admiral on the Station exercised a wise moderation in avoiding a collision. So much has already been said and written on this subject that it is useless to dwell upon it here, and we may turn to one of permanent importance—the situation of Mexico. To our thinking the glory of beating a few African barbarians, and even the profit of occupying a fortress or two on the coast, will be dearly purchased with the revenues of the richest and most patient of colonies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Earl CLARENDON had made a speech highly eulogistic of the volunteer rifle movement. He declared that the movement, although in its infancy, had produced a most salutary effect throughout Europe, and he believed it would ultimately render invasion impossible.

An election at Reading had resulted in the choice of another Jew, Mr. GOLDSMIDT, as member of Parliament.

A large Papal demonstration, presided over by Dr. CULLEN, had been held at Dublin, but it is represented to have been a failure.

It is reported that the Directors of the Great Ship Company contemplate announcing their resignation at the approaching meeting on the 11th, offering themselves, however, for reelection. Meanwhile a proprietor has given notice of a motion for a Committee of Investigation by four independent shareholders.

Mr. J. ORRELL LEVER, M. P., has been engaged inspecting the *Great Eastern*, it is presumed in consequence of his offer to, and correspondence with, the Directors of the Great Ship Company.

Speaking of Lord CLYDE, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We are inclined to think that the gallant General will arrive about the end of February, instead of January, when, doubtless, the country will give him such a reception as his great services deserve."

The Parish Church of St. Andrews, called the Round Church, one of the finest of the old historic parish churches of Dublin, was completely burned on the 8th.

The Government have decided to erect batteries for the defence of the coast upon St. Catharine's, at Gibraltar, and upon Caldy Island. A strong fortification upon the latter would be of great importance.

By advices from the east coast of Africa, *viâ* Bombay, the *Times* learns that a rebellion had broken out in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, a potentate who renders every assistance to the British Government in suppressing the slave trade. By the activity of the British consul, who placed the naval force of his country at the disposal of the Sultan, the rebellion had been suppressed, and the ringleader, the Sultan's own brother, made prisoner.

ITALY.

The news of Count WALEWSKI's resignation had produced a very painful impression on the Pope. He called together the principal members of the Sacred College, and declared to them that he would never fail in the mission which God had intrusted him with, but that, like his predecessor, PIUS VII., he would suffer exile and even martyrdom rather than do so.

The Pope is said to have addressed another note to all the Catholic Powers, except Sardinia.

Rumors had been current of an intention on the part of the Pope to quit Rome, but the Paris *Patrie* gives a denial to the report.

New pamphlets against the temporal power of the Pope have been published in the Legations and in Tuscany.

It is said that France supports the protest of Piedmont against the enlistment of foreigners for the Papal army, and particularly against the wholesale introduction of Austrian recruits into Ancona.

It was believed that the Papal troops, reinforced by the Austrians, would enter the Legations, and in that case Sardinia would send a force to the aid of the Roman insurgents.

The King of Naples was reported to be largely increasing his army.

Letters from Genoa speak of the probability of hostilities being resumed in Italy.

A dispatch from Bologna says: "The Revolutionary Committee has organized manifestations in the neighboring Papal provinces. Those which took place in the theatres of Ancona and Besare are especially mentioned. On the authorities appearing in their boxes the spectators left the theatre, as if in accordance with a preconcerted arrangement."

The theatres of Venice had been closed, owing to political demonstrations.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

Upon leaving Turin, GARIBALDI addressed the following proclamation to the people:

TO THE ITALIANS.

Called upon by some of my friends to assume the part of councillor among the different fractions of the Italian Liberal Party, I was invited to accept the presidency of a society which was to be entitled "Nazione Armata." I thought I should be able to be useful. The grandeur of the idea pleased me, and I accepted.

But, as the "Nazione Armata" is a fact which frightens whatever is disloyal, corrupt and overbearing, (*prepotenti,*) in as well as out of Italy, the crowd of modern Jesuits got alarmed, and has called out "*Anatema.*"

The Government of the Galantuomo was importuned by the alarmists, and, in order not to compromise it, I have decided to desist from that honorable purpose.

With the unanimous consent of all members, I declare, therefore, the society of the "Nazione Armata" dissolved, and I invite every Italian who loves his country to contribute to the subscription for the purchase of the million of muskets.

If with a million of muskets Italy should not be able to arm a million of soldiers in the face of the stranger, it would make one despair of humanity. Let Italy arm, and she will be free! G. GARIBALDI.

TURIN, Jan. 4, 1860—5 P. M.

AUSTRIA.

Charges were rife against Austria of disguised intervion in Italy.

Le Nord directs attention to the recruiting going on in Vienna for the Pontifical army under the eyes of the Austrian government. An Austrian General directs the operations. They choose the best soldiers disbanded on account of the reduction of their own army, and the most able officers whose services are now available in consequence of peace. It is just as if they had formed an auxiliary corps of *élite* of their veteran troops, and transformed them by a mere change of uniform into the army of the Pope.

Le Nord adds: The conduct of the cabinet of Vienna on this occasion is not merely dishonorable, it entails serious dangers to peace, and on Austria herself. By breaking her word Austria tears up the preliminaries of Villafranca and the treaty of Zurich, and in her turn forces France from engagements entered into by NAPOLEON respecting the restoration of the Dukes to their restored rights.

The Austrian Government had ordered Prince METTERNICH to declare to the French Cabinet that it would decline to enter into negotiations on any other bases than the agreement of Villafranca or treaty of Zurich.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian organ of the Ministerial party in Prussia is still of opinion that the restoration of the Dukes in Italy would have been the most desirable solution of the Italian question. It, however, gives up the subject as impossible, and thinks the annexation of these States to Sardinia by far the next best thing.

The Conference upon the question of fortifying the German coasts had opened at Berlin, Gen. MOLTKE presiding. Prussia had submitted a system for the common defence.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The following dispatches indicate the course of events in Morocco, according to Spanish accounts:

MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The Spanish have advanced on the road to Tetuan, without being attacked. General Zabala had recovered from his illness. The Spanish loss in the action at Castellogos, was 73 killed and 48 wounded.

MADRID, Thursday Jan. 5.

Yesterday the Spanish were attacked in the Valley Negro by 2,000 Moorish cavalry and 2,000 infantry. They were dispersed by the Spaniards, who had five killed and nineteen wounded. The health of the troops at the encampment of Serallo is improving.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 7.

The whole army, encamped this morning to the north of Negro Valley, after having defiled through the passes without opposition. In the course of the day a council of Generals was held to determine upon a plan of operations. It is stated that the army in Africa will be considerably increased.

MADRID, Monday, Jan. 9.

Stormy weather had prevented communication with the squadron; but the storm had abated and communication was reëstablished. The Spanish forces had again moved forward.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A Trieste dispatch gives additional news from China and India, under date of Canton, Nov. 26, and Calcutta, Dec. 8.

The treaty between the United States and China had been put in force.

Part of the English troops designed for operations against the Chinese had already left for the north.

Indian dispatches announce that JUNG BAHADOR was operating against the rebels in Terai.

A submarine cable had been successfully laid down between Singapore and Batavia.

Order had been established at Sarawak.

AUSTRALIA.

Intelligence from Melbourne to the 19th of November, two days later than the regular mail advices, are received.

Flour was steady, and in barrels ranged from 33s. @34s. California wheat was selling at 9s.

At Sydney flour had declined to £20 per ton. Holders of wool were demanding an advance.

At Hobart Town flour was animated and selling at £20@£22 per ton.

The Latest News.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

THE POPE'S MISSIVE AND CANROBERT'S REPORTED MISSION.

The *Univers* is the only paper allowed to publish the Pope's discourse. The impression produced by the Pontifical missive is generally favorably regarded at Paris, and produced nearly as much sensation as the pamphlet.

The *Indépendence Belge* says that there was no foundation for the statement that Marshal CANROBERT was to be sent on an extraordinary mission to Rome, and that he has already returned to his command at Nancy.

ITALY.

The aspect of the Italian question has assumed caused much rejoicing at Venice and Milan.

The first Electoral College of the latter place chose Count CAVOUR as its candidate after previously obtaining his consent.

AUSTRIA.

Agitation against the concordat was increasing.

The Austrian public openly speak of the propriety of selling Venetia.

Employers and Government officers have received orders not to take part in public conversation respecting the event of the times.

FRANCE.

The Duke DE GRAMMONT has demanded to be released from his functions as French Ambassador at the Papal Court.

The *Gazette de France* had received a first warning from the Minister of the Interior.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Letters from Constantinople announce that public agitation is increasing. It was supposed that FUAD PACHA would soon be dismissed.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The steamer *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 12th.

The steamer *Pera* had arrived at Southampton, from Alexandria Dec. 28, Malta Jan. 2, and Gibraltar Jan. 7.

FROM NICARAGUA.

The Transit Question—The Contest for a Contract—Chances for the French Company—Probabilities of an early Settlement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANAGUA, Saturday, Dec. 31.

President MARTINEZ's leave of absence for one month is the reason that nothing of any moment has been done, either by the American or British Legation. We are altogether quite destitute of news, excepting the Transit news, which is only fit to keep up the excitement, but nothing has been done to secure a speedy opening of this naturally made route. Mr. ROSA PEREZ, Commissioner for the White-Stebbins Company (although annulled), proposes a new contract on more favorable terms, or rather, less oppressive than the original grants. He has not been able, yet, to make a definite arrangement. It is supposed that VANDERBILT is at the bottom of the concern. BELLY's contracts for transit were revoked by the Government for non-fulfillment, and still he sent news to the Government and private parties that, although he has retired from the business, the Company has been re-organized under new auspices, and that they *will* send the money to make the contract good again. If the money should come by this steamer, it might induce the Government to make a new contract with them, if the terms are agreeable. Col. CAUTY, representative of an Anglo-American Company, has also made offers for the Transit business, but as it is for a monopoly, it is opposed to the Free Transit Decree, and although he has some favorable propositions, it is doubtful if he will do anything. The Government here is persuaded, by this time, that their true interest is to have the Transit business in the hands of Americans, and the only object of retarding it is to hear all the propositions, and to induce the American Company to better terms; it appears now to be only a matter of money—an article which is extremely scarce—and until we can get $1,000,000 per year of American eagles in circulation, by the way of transit, I don't expect anything else but Nicaragua will soon come down to exchange of goods for goods, as dimes are very rarely seen.

By next steamer I hope to announce to you the Transit Question and Mosquito Question settled, or, if not so, at least that something has been done in both which will be of interest to your readers.

Meanwhile, I remain yours truly, W.

Volunteer Street-Cleaning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you take the lead in *reforms* of various kinds, will you not suggest to the City authorities that the former inefficient system of street-cleaning should at once be replaced by the *volunteer system* now about to be adopted, *i. e.*, filling the thoroughfares and crossings with regiments of *pauper children*, who brandish filthy brooms and make clamorous appeals to the promenaders for "pennies?" Now, as it is very inconvenient, for *ladies especially*, to stop and pay *toll* at every corner, would it not be well for the authorities to take these urchins into their employ, pay them from the City Treasury, and have them under the control of the Police? It often occurs that when it is not convenient for ladies to stop and supply their demands, these little gentry lift their brooms and spatter them with mud in revenge. How long will this state of affairs continue? It is a subject of amazement to all sensible strangers who visit our City. And that it is *somebody's* business to look after this matter is as apparent as MUD.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday morning the body of HENRY GAUKER was found in the Cohocksink Creek, under the bridge, at its intersection with Third-street, by a fisherman who had been searching for him during the day. The deceased was a single man about 21 years of age. He resided in Girard-avenue, near Charlotte-street and was a shoemaker by trade. He is represented to have been an honest, quiet, unoffending and steady man. He was last seen about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning last in Third-street, a short distance above George. The deceased was then in company with a man named MARINER, and another known as "Buckey." While walking up the street they were assaulted by a gang of ruffians from behind, and MARINER and "Buckey" ran up Third-street to Girard-avenue, after which they went back but could see nothing of GAUKER or the rowdies. Nothing further is known of the affair until search was made and the body found in the creek. The assailants, no doubt, knocked down the unfortunate man, robbed him of his watch and money and then threw his body into the creek.—*Inquirer, Jan. 28.*

YALE COLLEGE,—At a meeting the Senior Class in Yale College, held on Wednesday, Jan. 18, the following elections of officers for Presentation Day were made: For Class Orator, JOSEPH L. DANIELS, of East Medway, Mass.; for Class Poet, CHARLES A. BOISE, of Keene, N. H.

FROM CHILE.

Educational Matters—The Taxes—The English Loan—Marine Items—The Franco-Peruvian Difficulty—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

The monthly journal of the University of Chile, for September, has been issued, and contains papers on the Geography of Chile regarding the Southern and less known districts; another on Meteorology, describing a remarkable Aurora Austral which was witnessed here on the 2d of September; another on the progress of the National Institute during the last three years; a fourth on the Condition of Common Schools, State and municipal, in Santiago; and shorter notices concerning the Lyceum of Concepcion, the National Library, doings of the Faculty of the University, and a "bulletin" of public education.

The old Roman plan of farming out the collection of taxes prevails here. The City Council has just put up at auction the taxes on public coaches, on which the burden is very heavy. There are less than a hundred coaches, and yet $7,010 is the sum bid for collecting the tax from them. The tax, I believe, is $100 per annum on each coach. The Collector of Market Rents in the port bid $12,460. For another of the markets, $13,600 was bid.

Of the $7,000,000 obtained by loan from BARINGS by this Government for railroad constructions, $6,000,000 and upwards have been received, so that only $800,000 now remain in the hands of these bankers. The net yield of the loan was $6,999,910, on which the gain through interest has been $18,000. Seventeen hundred thousand dollars have been applied to the Southern Railroad, and $100,000 to the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway. Of the balance, one million has been loaned in this country at 9 per cent., and nearly two millions more at 8 per cent.

Our money market has changed from its plethoric superabundance. Discounts, from ruling at 7, have now risen to 12 per cent.

Some correspondents of the *Mercurio* are agitating the question again about a change in the route of the railroad to Santiago, by way of Melissilla.

The Southern road is to be completed to Rancagua by Christmas.

The British ship *H. C. Kidston*, 1,444 tons, coal-laden, has recently put in, her cargo having shifted during heavy gales off Cape Horn. She has sailed again.

The British steamer *Cloda*, in her trips to Caldora, touches now at Los Vilos, Tongoi and Carrisal—ports at which the steamers have not called hitherto.

The latest news from the Argentine Confederation corroborates the peace. URQUIZA's army was withdrawing and disbanding. DEQUI's chance for the Presidency was not so favorable, in view of the vote that Buenos Ayres would be sure to cast against him.

The French ship *Philippe Auguste*, of Havre, has advertised for $19,000 on bottomry.

The American steamer *Champion* has arrived at Talcahuano, 43 days' voyage. She went to Lota for coal, and is to call here on her way to Panama. A family of ten persons, after waiting a month for her, went in the last mail steamer to Panama.

The American clipper *Sparkling Wave* called in on the 3d inst., on her way to California.

We have had three or four earthquakes of late, serious only in the apprehensions to which they give rise.

A pamphlet has been circulated recently aimed to sustain the administration of MONTT, and condemning the revolution. Its author's name is MONTT, also; he has lately returned from Europe. He is severe on the Archbishop as a fomenter of the recent discord. He urges his compatriots to union and peace, first, because

"Europe still believes in our good sense. Let us promptly brush away all traces of the civil war, and the old world will say again, 'The Latin race is capable of government and progress, since Chile is in peace and advances.'"

Then he adds, as old nurses cry bugaboo to naughty little boys, "It is time parties should lay aside their hostilities and aid the Government in the great work of enlightening the country. *The Yankee is at the door, and looking to see what goes on among us. If he sees us united, strong, and patriotic, he will retire full of confusion.*

A few years ago there was not an insurance office or agency in this city. Now there is the Chili Insurance Co., capital.....$2,000,000
Chili Mutual.
The Valparaiso Lloyds Maritime.
Royal Agency, Alsop & Co., Life and Fire.
Sun Agency, Dickson, Harker & Co.
Northern Agency, Naylors, Conroy & Co. 6,298,000
London and Liverpool, Hoppe & Calman. 10,000,000
Queen's Liverpool, Francis Brown..... 2,500,000
Imperial, Liverpool, F. W. Schwager & Son..... 8,000,000

The rates are, however, very high. Those of the Chili Company are the most moderate. The others charge 3 per cent. on greatest risks.

The Valparaiso Bank has again commenced allowing interest on open accounts, *i. e.* deposits at call. It allows 5 per cent.

It is expected the Insurance Company will pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the whole capital, which will be equivalent to 50 per cent. on capital paid in.

It is proposed to form a "Bank of Assignments," to purchase all claims against bankrupts and settle up their affairs. It is thought it will be profitable, and also tend to give a healthy tone to business. It may be so, but nothing will answer in place of caution in giving credits.

From the southern frontier we hear that a marauding party, headed by PRADEL, and composed of Indians with renegades, had been beaten by the forces of the Government. Another refugee is said to have lost his life at the hands of the Indians, because of their defeat in front of Arauco, where he had promised them a certain victory and rich booty. His name was SILVA.

The *Mercurio* and *Comercio* are both severe on an incident recently reported from the southern section, near Port Montt, where a German died who was not a Romanist, and in consequence was not allowed burial in a cemetery. These journals stigmatize such things as unworthy of the age, and of men or a nation claiming the name of Christian.

Some idea of the "claims" urged against these Governments may be useful to your readers. Let me give a sample or two.

A year ago there was a mob in Callao. Injury was done to the railway station, and the shop of a Frenchman near by was pillaged. He claimed $12,000 through his Minister. The Peruvian Government examined and found the fellow had not $2,000 worth, and so for his trickery refused to pay him anything. But the French Minister pressed a claim, and urged CASTILLA to send the papers to the Peruvian Minister at Paris. He did so to get rid of the business. His Minister made a blunder, and agreed to pay $10,000, and moreover, that the French flag should be saluted in Callao with 101 guns. (So goes the story.)

Well, CASTILLA, the President of Peru, said he would not agree to it. He did not care for the money, but the flag had been in no way insulted, and he would not salute it. In consequence, we hear a new Admiral is coming in the *Sonneraine*; the French Squadron is rendezvousing here to meet him, and all hands are to go there and compel Peru to give in to these shameful and exorbitant terms.

That's one claim. Here is another: The outbreak in this city occurred in February, 1859. Since that an Italian jeweler brings up a claim for $40,000 damages in the sacking of his shop. As the Sardinian Consul had gone away, I believe the French was acting in his stead. The jeweler had kept no books, and so had no papers to show, but brought up thirty witnesses to declare that he had the amount claimed, at the time, in his shop. So it seemed to be just, and it was probable that he would get it; but—

One of the witnesses getting hard up for money, went and asked of him $500. The jeweler said he must wait till the claim was allowed by the Government. He would not wait. He threatened to expose the plot. The Italian told him to do it if he chose, probably thinking he would not, however. But he did. He went to the judge and promised to reveal something if he should not be punished for what he would confess, and then told the whole story.

That is another "claim." A third is of this nature: During that same outbreak, a young Englishman, after soldiers had been posted in the streets with orders to let no one pass until the mob should be quelled, insisted that he would go by a sentinel, seized hold of his gun even, and tried to get by. On that a second soldier leveled his musket and fired. The shot broke his arm. It was taken off. For this the "claim" of $50,000 is brought through the British Minister!

Lastly, a man—some say a Canadian, some say an American, and some that he had only an American protection as a seaman—named HORATIO G. JONES, lost his life in that same fray. He was shot by the troops. Some aver that a cry of "*Viva la Revolucion!*" came from the balcony; but at all events JONES himself had no part in it, so far as known; and his wife, with eight little children, was left in great destitution. The claim, however, is such as to astonish everybody. Seventy-five thousand ($75,000) dollars is the indemnity asked! Five thousand ought to be be given, or ten, and probably would have been; but the exorbitancy of the amount demanded disgusts impartial men, and affords a show of reason for doing and giving nothing. This last claim our own Minister presents.

Here there are so many schemes for private speculation in times of public national calamity—and if in view of them good and lawful claims are neglected and delayed, or meet with distrust, is it not just what might be expected as a natural result of injudicious and exaggerated diplomacy?

SOUTH PACIFIC.

FIRE AT HOLLISTON, MASS.—The buildings of the Holliston Comb Factory, in East Holliston, were, with their contents, nearly consumed by fire, Jan. 25. There were $40,000 worth of combs finished and packed ready to be sent away, but with the stock and machinery they were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $40,000, on which there is $10,000 insurance. The fire probably was the work of an incendiary. Mr. CYRUS HOUGHTON was the chief proprietor.

At Boston, Jan. 28, one Peck, a butter-dealer in Boylston Market, was arrested for the crime of giving a check for $200, without having funds in bank to redeem it. It appeared that he had been in the habit of overdrawing his account, and making the checks good another day; nevertheless, the Court held him to bail to appear for trial.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Cause of the Falling of the Pemberton Mill—Noble Contributions of Aid—The Rhode Island and Massachusetts Boundary—Military Reception—Expedition to Arizona—The Celebrated "Bristol Bill" in Limbo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

It has become generally conceded by capable engineers and builders, and by those who have attentively followed the inquest evidence and the circumstances daily elicited, that the direct cause of the terrible catastrophe at Lawrence, was the breaking of one or more of the iron columns that supported the floors of the building. Many theories have been promulgated to account for the disaster, such as ill-constructed walls, the quicks and character of the foundation, and the uniformity of the motion of the machinery, taken in connection with the weak construction of the building; but the testimony of nearly every one who had anything to do with the erection of the mill, decisively controverts all statements and theories, so far as they attempt to throw the immediate cause or the calamity upon the incompetency of the walls.

Mr. BIGELOW, the Engineer under whose superintendence the mill was built, says he never saw such defective pillars, and "they show great carelessness." He attributed the fall to "bad manifestation in casting the columns." Mr. HOADLEY, formerly Superintendent of the machine shop at Lawrence, attests that "one circumstance points directly to these pillars as the cause of the accident. Walls and wooden structures give way slowly, and cast iron pillars suddenly. Wooden pillars would have splintered and given warning. If the foundation walls had given way there would have been warning." There appears to be sufficient evidence to prove the strength of the foundation walls, and also that the machinery ran with unusual ease and smoothness. That the iron pillars were grossly defective in their casting, and that they were made of poor, vesicular iron, is a fact now established by the united testimony of the Engineer, and of many scientific men and practical machinists who have made examinations. Pieces of the columns have been found which on one side exhibited a thickness of one inch, while, on the opposite side, they were hardly one-eighth of an inch thick, and experiments with other of the columns showed that by simply letting fall one end upon a granite block it broke into pieces and exhibited the interior full of blow-holes. It appears that the usual tests were applied to ascertain the condition of the pillars before putting them into the building, and that they all, with one exception, appeared good and strong. Undoubtedly, if the columns were perfectly sound and manufactured of good metal they would have resisted ten-fold the vertical weight which they were calculated to sustain; but owing to these prominent defects, whereby each side was unequally taxed, added to the fact that there was not enough of these to answer their purpose of support, it is highly probable that one pillar gave way at the outset, thus transferring a tremendous weight upon the *immediately* surrounding columns, equal in amount to one-half the weight that itself was designed to sustain, multiplied by the distance from itself to each one of the columns. If each column was intended to support fifty tons, and the distance as was stated by the constructing engineer to be twenty-seven feet between the columns, then the columns next to the one that broke must have received a pressure of 27 by ½ of 50, equalling the immense amount of six hundred and seventy-five tons. Who can doubt, then, that the dreadful sacrifice of lives and property was not principally owing to the defect in the casting and quality of the iron columns, and that the breaking of only one of which may have caused the awful calamity. The testimony, I understand, has been concluded, and the Jury will report a verdict in the course of the present week.

The growling of the New-York *Herald*, the Hartford *Times*, and several other papers, at the "criminal recklessness," the "rashness and cupidity," "the sordid love of money" of New-England manufacturers will be answered effectually by the coming verdict, if their slanders are not now rendered false by the plenteous statements made by the witnesses at the inquest, and by the communications of operatives themselves, which are forthcoming.

The noble response of aid and comfort which the sad event has called out, bears no similarity with any previous event. From every quarter of New-England, contributions began to flow in as soon as the terrible announcement was made. From $1,000 to $1 were given, according to the means of the contributor. The New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures contributed nearly *twenty thousand dollars*. From this little State of Rhode Island, nearly four thousand dollars has been transmitted, subscribed in sums of $250, $200, $100 and $50 by manufacturers. (But I should not omit allusion to the noble contributions of the firemen—one company dispensed with a supper and gave $100, the amount to be used, to the Lawrence fund.) So liberal, abundant and prompt has been the aid rendered, that the fund nearly reaches the sum of $50,000; seventh-eighths of which had been contributed in New-England, and one-half by the manufacturers and those connected with their branch of industry. That there is a characteristic and manifest haste in accumulating wealth, in the present age, no one can deny. To-day a building is planned, to-morrow the excavations are made, and the next day it is erected. But I do not believe it a fact that there is a culpable negligence, a recklessness of safety, for the sake of saving a quarter of a cent among our mill owners and builders. Individual instances may be cited, as the present case at Lawrence, yet who presumes to blame the owner or they that caused the mill to be built for the sad results of its inefficient construction? The iron pillars, which we suppose caused the accident, were made in Boston for the reason that there they could be manufactured, first, by a firm of large experience; second, who had greater facilities; third, they could be done cheaper. There are valuable and imperative lessons impressed, however, which must have effect upon manufacturers, builders, architects, engineers, &c. Greater caution and more thorough inspection must be heeded before any improvement will be made, or any good accomplished by this sad calamity. None of such a magnitude ever occurred in our country before. Unless we heed its lessons, unless those who are directly interested in these matters are careful and considerate in the future, they will have other occasions to mourn, and their nightly slumbers will be haunted and disturbed by the agonizing cries, the wails and supplications of the victims of their carelessness and criminal meanness.

The Rhode Island and Massachusetts Boundary question, which has for years been a subject of contention between the governments of the respective States, has finally come to an issue. The Rhode Island counsel, Hon. CHARLES S. BRADLEY and THOMAS A. JENCKES, who have attended the suit in its progress in the United States Supreme Court, have reported a proposition, in conjunction with the Massachusetts counsel, who have agreed to it, which establishes a conventional line of boundary, to be decided by the respective Legislatures, and by a decree of the United States Supreme Court. The report has just been made to his Excellency the Governor, and has been referred to the General Assembly, who have placed it in the hands of a Joint Special Committee. In the language of the report—

"This proposition is, in effect, that a conventional line should be agreed upon by the two States, and should then be established by a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in the pending suit, which will form a better permanent boundary than the line claimed by either party. In place of the lines as claimed, which were drawn arbitrarily, and before the country was settled, they have endeavored to find and propose to establish a jurisdictional line, upon that boundary which will remove the present difficulties and the causes of future difficulties along the whole border. The establishing of such a conventional line will necessarily require the exchange of territory, and in coming to a conclusion upon this part of the proposition, the undersigned have endeavored to find just and fair equivalents, favoring as far as possible the wishes and interests of the inhabitants of the territory thus proposed to be exchanged. As far as inquiries have been made, the proposed line meets with the approbation of the great majority of those immediately affected by the change of jurisdiction."

It awaits the approval of the Assembly.

In my last letter, in allusion to the many noble sons of Rhode Island distinguished in her colonial and revolutionary history, I unconsciously named ABRAHAM WHIPPLE as the first commodore of our American navy. This is a mistake. Capt. WHIPPLE, of Rhode Island, was one of the four *captains* first appointed by Congress, associated under the command of ESEK HOPKINS, who was appointed by Congress, in 1775, Commander-in-chief of the Navy. On the 22d December, 1775, Congress passed this resolution:

Resolved, That the following naval officers be appointed:

ESEKIEL HOPKINS, Esq., Commander-in-Chief.
Dudley Saltonstall, Captain of the *Alfred*.
Abraham Whipple, Captain of the *Columbus*.
Nicholas Biddle, Captain of the *Andrea Doria*.
John B. Hopkins, Captain of the *Cabot*.
First Lieutenants—John Paul Jones, Rhodes Arnold, —— Stansbury, Hoysted Hacker, Jonathan Pitcher.
Second Lieutenants—Benj. Seabury, Joseph Olivey, Elisha Warner, Thomas Weaver, —— McDougall.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

A Prosperous Institution—Its Children Caring for it—The Recent Difficulty.

From the Boston Traveller.

We have received a copy of the annual report of A. A. LAWRENCE, Treasurer of Harvard College, from which we learn that the funds of the College have been safely invested, and that the income has been regularly received. Besides the collection of engravings bequeathed to the College by Hon. F. C. GRAY, and valued at $40,000, there has been received from Mr. WM. GRAY the additional legacy of his deceased relative of $15,000 for its support. Mr. WM. GRAY has also offered to the College the sum of $25,000, payable in five installments, for the purchase of books.

The receipts of the College for the year from all sources were $437,313 76. The total property of the College is estimated at $1,095,905.

Altogether, the College has received from the estate of Mr. FRANCIS C. GRAY, property amounting to $106,000, besides the sums given in his lifetime.

We quote some additional facts from the report:

Hon. JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY has made a donation of $1,000 for prizes to be awarded to those who excel in mathematical studies.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, a graduate of the class of 1817, has provided for the deficiency of Greek and Latin books in the Library, by a timely donation of $3,000, and he has directed, if there shall be any surplus, that it shall be expended in donations of books to deserving undergraduates.

The Committee of the Alumni have received, in various sums, $4,667, in response to their appeal in behalf of the Library, viz.: From THOMAS LEE, Esq., $1,000; T. H. NEWMAN, Esq., $500; W. T. ANDREWS, Esq., $250; Class of 1833, $300; A. A. LAWRENCE, Esq., $500; Friends of the College, $1,117.

The want of a Gymnasium has been supplied by the presentation of $8,000, through Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, by a gentleman who declines to be known except as a "Graduate" of the College. The building has been erected and furnished, at a cost of $9,488 05.

The devise of Hon. LEONARD JARVIS, a graduate of the Class of 1797, who died in Baltimore in 1855, has been received during the present year, and amounts to $14,840 59. This devise is without any restriction, and has been added to the general fund, which requires it more than any other.

Dr. HENRY J. BIGELOW has paid over the sum of $5,000, received from subscribers to the "Jackson Medical Fund," so named in acknowledgment of [illegible] services, and in respect for the character, of the venerable Dr. JAMES JACKSON. Additional sums have been subscribed for the same purpose, and will be paid hereafter

The executors of the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE have made the first payment of interest on his legacy of $50,000, and they propose to pay the principal sum at a time not distant.

The building account of the Chapel has been closed, showing an expenditure of $67,706 60. Of this sum, $60,370 was received from the executors of the late SAMUEL APPLETON; $15,430 was the accumulated income; $1,406 60 was paid by the College, and $500 was a donation for completing the organ.

At the same meeting at which the foregoing report was presented, Ex-President WALKER submitted the following communication relative to the recent difficulty in the College:

To the Honorable and Reverend, the Overseers of Harvard College:

The President's printed Annual Report which has just been submitted, bears the usual date of Dec. 31, and brings down the history of the College to the end of the year. As some occurrences since that time, affecting the order of the College, have attracted public notice, the undersigned asks leave to read a brief statement respecting them.

On the night of Monday, Nov. 14, the College Chapel was forcibly entered; two Bibles were taken from it; the seats, pulpit and other appurtenances of the Chapel were sprinkled and besmeared with offensive substances brought there for that purpose, and a large quantity of one of these substances was thrown into the register by which the Chapel is warmed for morning prayers. It is but justice to the students to say that this outrage and desecration of the Chapel, so soon after it had been opened for worship was generally condemned by them, as well as by others. Still, there was a reckless spirit of mischief somewhere, against which it was necessary to provide.

Soon afterwards it was ascertained that one of the above-mentioned Bibles had been exchanged for the Bible used in the chapel of another College. It was also generally understood that, in order to carry into full effect the original purpose of an exchange of Bibles, our own Chapel was about to be visited a second time in the same way as before, by the same party as before, and therefore not unlikely with a renewal of the same or similar attendant circumstances of outrage and desecration.

In this state of things the President, acting under the instructions of the Corporation, did what it has always been customary to do in like cases. He took care that a watchman—and for a time that two watchmen—should be placed in the exposed building, in order to protect the property of the College against damage or abuse, and also to detect any person or persons engaged therein.

On the night of the 11th or January, about 2 o'clock A. M., the chapel was broken into again. One of the party entered, armed with a dangerous weapon. On being arrested by the watchman, he made forcible resistance, in the course of which he inflicted a blow with the weapon, endangering the officer's life. The student at last submitted, and is now held to answer in a court of justice for this assault on an officer in the discharge of his duty.

From the following vote passed by the Corporation it will appear that everything relating to the employment of the police has been done under their direction and with their sanction: "At a special meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College in Boston, Jan. 14, 1860, the President communicated to the Board information of the occurrences at the College connected with the recent outrages committed in defacing the walls, seats and furniture of the Chapel, and the employment of a watchman by the authority of this Board heretofore conferred to protect the property of the College from destruction, and to detect the perpetrators. And it was therefore voted, That as a matter entirely distinct from any question of College discipline, or the exercise of just authority over the students, it is the duty of this Board to take all lawful and effectual measures for the preservation and security of the property committed to their charge; and that the employment of such a watchman for such a purpose, and the action taken in consequence, were according to the wishes of this Board, and the instructions given by it to the President, and receives its full approval and concurrence."

The undersigned regrets that the last weeks of his Presidency should have been troubled by these disturbances. But it is some satisfaction to know that they were not occasioned by any real or alleged ground of complaint; that they were confined, in the first instance, to a very small number of students, and even that these were probably instigated in the beginning by no worse motives than a thoughtless and reckless love of excitement,—certainly not by a settled hostility to the College or its officers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WALKER, President.

HARVARD COLLEGE, Jan. 26, 1860.

PROF. HUNTINGTON'S REASONS FOR RESIGNING.

Prof. HUNTINGTON'S letter, conveying to the corporation of Harvard his resignation of the offices of Preacher and Plummer Professor, explains the reasons of that act. The following passage defines one phase of the troubles in the College:

"I am conscious of an increased difficulty in the discharge of one chief part of my duties here. In the original design of the founder of the chair I have occupied there appears to be no evidence that the office of preaching and administering church ordinances was contemplated. It was found convenient, owing to the vacancy in the Hollis Professorship and other facts, to connect this pastoral office with the Plummer foundation. By the laws, that portion of the undergraduates required to attend public worship on the Lord's Day in the chapel has consisted of such as remained in Cambridge on that day, excepting always those whose denominational relations might lead them to other parishes. The practical operation of this rule for many years has been to constitute this part of the chapel congregation almost entirely of the sons of Unitarian parents. I cannot easily reconcile it with Christian fairness to preach to these young men, absent from their homes, under these conditions, in my present interpretation of the Gospel of Christ, with all the freedom of subject and expression indispensable to a clear conscience. It is true, there is no literal obstacle in the statutes to an entire alteration in the attendance. A change in the relative proportions of the two religious classes in the Institution has been going on for some time, until now about half of the whole number of students belong to Trinitarian families. But I greatly question whether such a process of shifting within the chapel is one which it belongs to me to render necessary, or one that could take place under my ministry with the proper edification and peace of the Society, on account of the circumstances of my appointment already mentioned."

Operatic Emeute at Boston.

ARREST OF ULLMANN AND STRAKOSCH AT THE SUIT OF MME. GAZZANIGA.

The Boston *Atlas* of Saturday reports the arrest of ULLMANN and STRAKOSCH, managers of the Italian Opera troupe now performing in that city, at the suit of Mme. GAZZANIGA. The *Atlas* says: "It appears that after the failure of some of the European artists, either through sickness or inefficiency, the managers, hoping to retrieve their losses in New-York, entered into a contract with Mme. GAZZANIGA. She was engaged, as they assert, more upon a past reputation than any positive knowledge of her present capacity to fulfill the duties belonging to a *prima donna assoluta*. For her services she asked the sum of $2,200 per month. The managers took the risk and tried the experiment. It failed from the beginning. Either through incapacity of voice or from lack of novelty and attraction, if is asserted that Mme. GAZZANIGA has not in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, in either performance in which she has been the prima donna, proved sufficiently attractive to render the receipts equal to the expenses.

Madame GAZZANIGA publishes the following card in relation to these difficulties:

"Madame GAZZANIGA hereby informs the public that her contract in writing with Messrs. STRAKOSCH till April 26. That she is and will be ready to appear in public and sing as per her contract whenever requested, but owing to the inability of Messrs. STRAKOSCH and ULLMAN to meet their pecuniary obligations to her, and their wish for particular reasons to break the contract, she has not been requested of late to sing. She fully appreciates the favor with which she has been received in Boston, and informs the public that if she does not appear again it will not be her fault."

FIRE AT TROY.—On Friday night, Jan. 27, at Troy, N. Y., a fire occurred in the clothing store of SELLECK & MCVITY, No. 233 River-street. The property was insured for about $5,900 in Providence companies, which will not cover the loss. F. DAVIS, milliner, in No. 228 had his stock wet a little. The building on the north was somewhat burned. W. O. CARPENTER, ambrotypist, L. C. EVARTT, daguerreotype materials, CRUICKSHANK, gents' furnishing goods, and BROWNE, millinery, suffered from water. The buildings were owned by the estate of JACOB L. LANE, and are insured in the Liverpool and London Co.

LAW REPORTS.

The Emigrant-Ticket Swindler.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—CONVICTION OF FRANK FOWLER, THE TICKET SWINDLER—HIS CLERK SURRENDERED BY HIS BONDSMAN.

The trial of Frank Fowler, charged with defrauding Christian Heine of $35, by selling to him for that sum a worthless piece of paper, purporting to be a genuine passage ticket on the steamer *Hammonia* to Bremen, such steamer not belonging to the Bremen line, and the said piece of paper being entirely useless for any passage in any steamer whatever. The trial of this man was resumed on Saturday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM, his counsel opening the case to the Jury for the defence, and proceeding to call witnesses. The court-room was densely crowded with runners, bogus-ticket sellers, and interested citizens generally. The case was quite an important one, and the friends of Fowler—and that person himself, as evidenced by the *nonchalance* of his demeanor—confidently anticipated a verdict of acquittal.

Charles Nichols, examined by Ex-Recorder Smith—I am a passenger agent; my office is at No. 75 Greenwich-street; I have been seven or eight years in the business; I know Mr. Fowler; I have known him to be engaged in the business about one year; (ticket shown to him) I have not seen this ticket before, but Mr. Fowler has sent similar tickets to my office; they are exchanged for the regular ticket; I have known them to be exchanged; Mr. Fowler gets two dollars commission on thirty-five dollars; I never knew any of Mr. Fowler's certificates to be repudiated; I sell tickets for the Bremen line; if there had been a mistake in the name of the vessel, I should have told Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fowler's clerk, that the name was wrong, and have given him a ticket for another vessel.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—If Mr. Heine had brought this paper to me (the ticket sold to Heine) without the money, I would not have given him a regular ticket for it; I would not give a ticket for the *Teutonia*, if the paper said *Hammonia*.

William Robinson examined by Ex-Recorder Smith—I keep a hotel at No. 160 Chambers-street; I know Mr. Fowler; he has been in the ticket business three years, to my knowledge; I do not know how much longer; he has a sign over his office; it is situated near the corner of West and Chambers streets; it is a general passenger office; [the ticket sold to Heine shown to witness] I have not seen this paper before; I have seen a great many similar to it; I have given them to my guests, and have gone to Fowler's office to get them exchanged; I always knew Mr. Fowler to redeem those tickets.

Counsel for the defendant having several times in the course of the trial challenged the prosecuting officer to show one case in which Fowler had ever cheated an individual by a fraudulent ticket, Mr. Waterbury here offered to call witnesses to prove his general character; but this acceptance of the challenge was not agreeable to the legal gentlemen who defended him, and they objected to what they termed an unusual course of proceeding. The Court sustaining them in their objection, the witnesses were not called.

Ex-Recorder Smith addressed the jury for the defence, contending that no case had been made out against his client. His speech was eloquent, and every point that could possibly tell in Fowler's favor was strongly elaborated.

Mr. Waterbury replied, and forcibly demolished all Mr. Smith's postulates. The Judge charged briefly and fairly. After an absence of fifteen minutes only, the jury returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty"—a just verdict, if ever there was one rendered.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence. Hitherto he had been at liberty, on bail. As soon as the verdict was delivered, he was committed to the City Prison. His clerk, John Gilbert, indicted with him, was also surrendered by his bondsman, and accompanied him to prison. He will be tried some day during the present week.

The conviction of Fowler must give general satisfaction. He has long been notorious for his achievements in swindling poor emigrants, and for the success with which he has hitherto evaded justice. Except among his own *confrères*, there was a general feeling of relief in the Court, on Saturday, when the verdict was pronounced. His doom is the State Prison.

The Joyce Case.

MOTION TO VACATE JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

The only proceeding of any general interest in our Courts on Saturday was the commencement of proceedings on the motion made by Mr. NOYES on behalf of the Comptroller to vacate certain judgments recovered against the City. The hearing of this motion was commenced, pursuant to adjournment, before Judge DALY, at the Special Term of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Noyes' motion embraces, it will be remembered, quite a number of judgments. The one first taken up on this hearing, was that recovered by William Joyce. The action in which this judgment was rendered was brought by Joyce to recover damages from the City incurred by the refusal of the City Inspector to give plaintiff the contract for filling up certain sunken lots, the plaintiff having made the lowest bid for the work.

The suit was referred to Charles A. May, Esq., who, after a hearing, reported that the plaintiff was entitled to one judgment for $2,237 10. On this report the judgment now moved against was entered.

The affidavit of Compiroller Haws, on which the present motion was based, shows that the amount reported due the plaintiff exceeded the entire amount paid by the City for the work in question. It also alleges that the action was referred without the knowledge or consent of either the Comptroller or Mayor Tieman, and that the case was not properly defended before the Referee. It also avers that the Comptroller is advised and believes that the matters set forth in the complaint did not give the plaintiff any right of action against the City.

Richard Busteed, Esq., appeared to oppose the motion, and made the preliminary objection that the Court should either dismiss the application on the ground that the charges were too broad and general, or should refer the matter to ascertain the facts on which the charges were based. Mr. Busteed contended that the Court should not permit such general allegations to be made, but that when fraud and collusion are alleged, the affidavit should be required to state who was guilty of such fraud and collusion. In this matter no one knew whether these allegations tended or against whom they were directed. The Court said that although the allegation was made at first in general terms, the affidavit subsequently set forth, with sufficient particularity, substantive reasons upon which the application was made. This objection was therefore overruled.

The affidavits of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Joyce were then read in opposition to the application. They averred that the allegation or intimation of "fraud and collusion" by the Comptroller was unfounded and false.

Mr. Busteed's affidavit also denied the existence of fraud in the matter.

Charles A. May, the Referee, made an affidavit averring that both parties appeared before him, and that the defence was faithfully conducted so far as he could judge; also, that the allegations of the Comptroller were, so far as he was concerned, and so far as he could judge, wholly unfounded, false and malicious.

Mr. Noyes then entered into an elaborate argument, contending that the City should at least be allowed to put in a new defence if the judgment was not indeed vacated and the plaintiff enjoined from any further proceedings. He contended that the case was not a proper one for reference, and that, at all events, it could not be referred without the consent of the Common Council. The Mayor and Comptroller could not authorize it, nor could the Corporation Counsel legally consent to it. Mr. Noyes also alleged that the judgment was for a third more than the complaint demanded. That was another evidence of fraud.

The argument is still pending. The Comptroller proceeds with one case at a time, and as soon as this judgment is disposed of the others will be taken up in their order. The application is before Judge DALY, at the Special Term.

W. C. Noyes, for motion; R. Busteed, opposed.

United States Circuit Court—Jan. 23—Before Judge Betts.

INDICTMENT NOT SIGNED BY DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

The United States vs. *James McAvoy*.—The accused in this case was convicted of setting a ship on fire. After conviction, his counsel made a motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the indictment was not signed by the United States District-Attorney, and that, in fact, it was found by the Grand Jury at a time when the office of District-Attorney was vacant in consequence of the death of Mr. Sedgwick. Several other cases were also before the Court on the same question.

Judge BETTS this morning made his decision, overruling the objections and sustaining the indictments, as follows:

He remarked that the main objection taken by the prisoners' counsel to the indictments was, that the Grand Jury originated them of their own accord, and that they were brought into Court, and the prisoners were put to trial under them, without the signature of a District-Attorney being affixed to the indictments; and that, in fact, the office of District-Attorney was vacant when the Grand Jury acted upon the cases, and found and brought the indictments into Court. It was also objected that the indictments were void in not charging that the various offences, being felonies, were committed *feloniously*. The Judge observed that the facts attending the course of the proceedings in the cases before the Grand Jury had been more accurately ascertained since the trial than they were known to the Court at the time the motions in arrest of judgment were first presented. The Grand Jury were impanneled and sworn during the life-time of the late District-Attorney. All the prisoners, but one, had been arrested upon these charges, taken under the directions of an official Assistant District-Attorney before the proper magistrates, and examined and committed by such magistrates for trial upon these charges, before the Grand Jury were qualified and charged by the Court. The Court instructed the Grand Jury explicitly to take cognizance of these commitments. They entered upon their duties on the 7th of December last, having some of these papers laid before them by the District Attorney that day. How far they proceeded in their action upon the cases on the 7th and 8th of December, is not made to appear by any record or papers in Court. On the night of the 8th December Mr. Sedgwick, the District Attorney, died, and on the 4th of January instant, his successor assumed the duties of office.

The Grand Jury returned the bills of indictment into Court Dec. 21, and on the 10th January the official assistant of the present District-Attorney called up the indictments—had the prisoners arraigned in Court, who all pleaded not guilty to the indictments, and a day was designated by the Court for their trials. No exception was then taken in their behalf to the indictments. The Grand Jury, having completed their business, were the same day discharged for the term by the Court.

The prisoners were put upon their trials at the times appointed, and no exception to the sufficiency of the indictments was taken until verdicts of guilty were rendered in all the cases.

The Court, upon these facts, ruled the following points:

1. The Grand Jury did not originate any of the indictments of their own motion and accord, but the cases were submitted to their attention and action by the express instructions of the Court.

2. One case was actually laid before the jury on the 7th of December by the then District-Attorney, and there is reasonable ground to presume that all the other cases but one, in the same condition at the time, were also brought before the jury on the commitments theretofore made by magistrates during the life of the then District-Attorney.

3. McAvoy alone was examined and committed by a Commissioner after the decease of Mr. Sedgwick, and the indictment against him was found and filed in Court whilst the office of District-Attorney was vacant, but the Grand Jury were charged by the Court to inquire into all cases the parties imprisoned for criminal offences against the laws of the United States, and were thus empowered to take cognizance of his case.

4. The signature of a District-Attorney constitutes no part of an indictment, and is only necessary as evidence to the Court that he is officially prosecuting the delinquents conformably to the duty imposed upon him by statute.

5. The appearance in Court of the District-Attorney on the 10th of January, moving the arraignment of the prisoners, and their trial under these indictments, is an adoption of the indictments by him, and full evidence to the Court of his concurrence in the acts of the Grand Jury, and of his prosecuting the delinquents in the name of the United States pursuant to the authority and directions of the act of Congress.

6. There appears to be no power by statute or usage conferred on the Courts of the United States to recognize a suit, civil or criminal, as legally before them in the name of the United States except the same is instituted and prosecuted by a District-Attorney legally appointed and commissioned conformably to the statute.

7. The offence of willfully setting fire to a ship at sea with intent to burn her, being charged in the indictment in the words of the statute creating the crime, the allegation is sufficient without adding the word *feloniously*.

The motion in arrest of judgment in this case, and in all the others in which the same questions are involved, is accordingly denied.

SENTENCES.

McAvoy was then brought up for sentence, and the Court, after some remarks on the enormity of his offence, in setting fire to a vessel at sea, thus endangering the lives of all on board, sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for 10 years.

Jacob Smith and James Jasper, who were convicted of assaults, one with a knife, and the other with a pistol, were sentenced each to imprisonment at hard labor for 3 years, and to pay a fine each of $10.

Wm. Hutchinson, a lad who pleaded guilty to taking a letter from the Post-office containing valuables, was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, the lowest term allowed by law, in consideration of his youth and orphanage and previous good character; and this imprisonment, by previous rule of the Court, is to be not in the State Prison, but in a House of Refuge.

Wm. Muchele, convicted of a similar offence, but having no such mitigating circumstances, was sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years.

Geary, McCarty, and Carney, who pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit a robbery on the high seas, were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 3 years, and $10 fine each.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Coddington* vs. *Woodworth*.—This case must go on the enumerated calendar, unless plaintiff abandon the claim for insurance and premiums paid.

Hoppock vs. *Wheeler*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Potter vs. *Orser—Smith* vs. *Patton—Hogarty* vs. *Lynch*.—Judgments in each of above cases affirmed with costs.

Gellartly vs. *Lowry*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*F. Reis* vs. *Motheries*; *Same* vs. *Curtis*; *Same* vs. *Stearns*.

C. Reis vs. *Motheries*; *Same* vs. *Curtis*; *Same* vs. *Stearns*.—Motion to strike the above cases from calendar granted, with $10 costs.

Bissell vs. *Hamblin*.—The case may be resettled so as to be in the form required by the Code, on defendants paying $10 costs of opposing motion, and referee's fees of resettlement.

Holden vs. *Sanford*.—New trial ordered.

WOODRUFF, J.—*White* vs. *Osborne*.—Motion granted in part, and in part denied. No costs to either party. Order to be settled.

O'Brien vs. *Davies*.—Motion granted as stated in memorandum of Opinion. Order to be settled on motion of two days.

Papers in Clerk's Office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 328 bbls. Ashes, 2,677 bbls. Flour, 8 bbls. Corn Meal, 328 bushels Rye, 812 bushels Oats, 1,394 bushels Malt, 1,694 pkgs. Provisions and 914 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,387 bbls., including 1,025 bbls. Pots, and 362 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 450 mats Java at 15c.; 200 pkgs. Mocha on private terms; 80 bags Rio at 11½@12½c.; and 300 bags Laguayra at 13c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been reported of 3,000 bales, including 2,500 bales *in transitu*, at uniform prices. We quote lots, here, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling, ₱ lb.....	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb..12¼	12¼	12¾	13
Fair, ₱ lb.....12¾	12¾	13	13¾

EARTHENWARE—The demand is reviving, especially from the South, and holders are anticipating a satisfactory business during the Spring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour continue in limited demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 4,600 barrels, including superfine State at $5@$5 05, extra State at $5 20@$5 30; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 95@$5 05; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 15@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ₱ bbl

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$4 90
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 50
Extra choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is depressed, and tending downward. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. in lots, at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 85 ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 65@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very lightly dealt in, the firmness of holders continuing to operate as a check upon transactions. We have heard of only small sales including white Western at $1 50, and white Southern at $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed, and prices of inferior lots lean in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last, of 11,500 bushels at 78c.@82½c. for White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand and is steady, at 90c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Barley is moderately inquired for at former rates. Oats are very quiet, including Canada at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45½c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43c.; Southern at 40c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at $1@$1 18¾ for shipment and for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been less extensive, and the principal holders have manifested rather more confidence. The demand, however, has been moderate. Week's receipts, 27,898; week's sales, 36,700—including, according to Messrs. H. D. HELL & Co., 7,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½@21¾ lbs., at 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 8,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond less duty, 21 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 23½ lbs., on private terms; 2,100 Dry Central American, 18@19 lbs., at 21c.@21¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,119 Dry Central American, to arrive, 18 lbs., on private terms; 1,020 Dry Port Platte, 18 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 Dry Texas, 23@25 lbs., 16¾c.@17¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 5,500 Dry Matamoras, 22@23 lbs., 22c. cash less 4 ₱ cent., rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry California, 22 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 522 Dry Laguayra, 22½ lbs., on private terms; 400 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., on private terms; 400 Dry Southern, 18 lbs., at 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs., at 9¼c.@9¾c., 6 months; 1,500 Western Slaughter, for export, 65 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c., cash; 500 Wet Salted Para, 45 lbs., on private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 13c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 292,100, (same time last year 44,300, year before 359,900,) 213 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—New, especially good to prime, are saleable and steady, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "HEMLOCK SOLE.—Our market has had a very dull appearance for a few days past, and the immediate prospects for business are somewhat discouraging. We have no occasion for changing quotations, but may remark that desirable purchasers have no difficulty in buying to advantage. Eastern manufacturers are shy of paying present prices for Leather, as they do not anticipate remunerative business for the next six months. Oak Sole enjoys a steady, but rather a limited demand, at present prices. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 49,000 sides. Upper in the Rough and Finished Stock continue dull, as heretofore. In Great Britain the Leather business for the year 1859 has been highly prosperous. BOOTS AND SHOES.—A fair amount of business is being done in the Eastern markets. The stock that is being brought forward, of new and desirable goods, is only limited."

METALS—The demand is generally limited; quotations remain about the same.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17@$17 12½ for Old Mess; $17 75@$18 for New Mess; $11 87½@$12 for Old Prime, and $13 62@13 75 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9¾c. and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling, in lots, chiefly at from 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is more inquired for, at buoyant rates; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is freely sought after, at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 600 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 15c.@23c. for State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is saleable and steady, at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Sales have been made during the week, of 3,500 lbs. Bolivar Deer, at 29c., and 1,200 lbs. California Deer, on private terms; 62 bales Tampico Goat, at 37c.@37½c., and 40 bales Curacoa Goat, at 75c.@80c., 6 months.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Cuba, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 6 500 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, on private terms; with 200 boxes Bacon, and 350 tcs. Lard, at 22s. 6d. For London, 100 boxes Bacon, and 75 tcs. Lard, at 25s.; 350 tcs. Beef, on private terms; and 70 bales Wool, at 3d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Ship *Elvira*, 1,138 tons, to San Francisco; a brig, 283 tons, from Sicily to New-York; brig *Starlight*, 198 tons, to Cette, and back from Sicily to New-York: Tern. schooner *Forest King*, 366 tons, from Richmond to Pernambuco and Rio, with privilege of Bahia, and back to New-York or Baltimore; brig *Sprite*, 196 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back; bark *Lauretta*, 284 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and back; a bark from New-Orleans to a port in the North Sea; ship *Lancashire*, 761 tons, from ports in the Mediterranean to New-York; bark *Zebra Crooker*, 350 tons, to Havana; schooner *Coast Pilot*, 250 tons, from Philadelphia to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a Br. Brig, 200 tons, to Turk's Islands and back, on private terms; a Br. Brig, 211 tons, to Malta, Tobacco, ½c., and back from Sicily to New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, $2,000; a Bre. Bark from Charleston to Bremen, Cotton, 1c.; Ships *Belle of the Sea*, 1255 tons, and *Michael Angelo*, 782 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 9-16d.; one, 1800 bales, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 9-16d., or if to Gottenburg, 1¼c.; a Brig, 228 tons, to Sisal and Campeachy and back, $1,800; Brig *Columbus*, from Portland to Point Petre on private terms, and back from Sombrero to Hampton Roads, Guano, $4; a Schr. to St. John, P. R., with privilege of two other ports, and back, Sugar, 40c., Molasses $3 on and $3 50 under deck, and if Arecibo be used, 45c.; a Brig from Frankfort, &c., to Porto Rico and back to New-York, 42½c. and $3; a Bark, 308 tons, from Portland to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, 45c.; one, 380 tons, from Machisport, same voyage and price; a Brig, 177 tons, from Portland to Jamaica, Lumber, $7 50, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4 50; a Schooner, 130 tons, three months' voyage in the South American trade, $1,750; one, 153 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,100; one, 120 tons, two voyages to Cardenas and back, $675 each; two Brigs to South side Cuba and back, 38c. and $3 50; a Br. Brig from Bahamas to New-York, Salt, 9c.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

BEAUTIFUL MOURNING GRENADINES AND GRENADINE ROBES, A 7 VOLANTES, IN BLACK AND LAVENDER. SOLID BLACK, BLACK AND VIOLET.

JUST OPENED, At No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

SHAWLS!

DISTINGUE STRIPED CASHMERE SHAWLS, THE LATEST PARIS FASHION. ALSO, BEAUTIFUL TARTAN SCOTCH SHAWLS, AT RETAIL, On Monday, Jan. 30, At No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN

Have now on hand a full assortment of linen goods. Heavy Sheetings, all widths; Shirting and Fronting Linen of the best makes; imported Table Damasks all widths; Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies, all sizes and qualities. Also, 5 bales Russia Crash, at 8, 9 and 10 cts. per yard.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN

Are now opening a full assortment of Lupin's Mourning Goods, French and English Bombazines, Silk Warp Parsamattas, De Laines and Challeys, &c., &c.

Also, a lot of Black French Merinoes, at 4s., 4s 6d., 5s. and 6s. per yard.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN

Are now clearing out their stock of Fall Silks at a Great Reduction.

691 BROADWAY. An Immense Reduction in DRESS GOODS. WILKES & MOYNAN

Will open on Monday, Jan. 30—

5 cases Valentia Plaid and Poil de Chevres, at 1s. per yard—former price 2s. 6d. Also, a lot of Striped and Plaid Mohairs, at 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s.

LINEN AT GREAT BARGAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, fifty cases of superior family linens, from 25 cents to 40 cents per yard. Also, two hundred pieces linen sheetings, from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard. Also, Barnsley table damasks, table cloths, napkins and towelling, &c. Canal, corner of Mercer.

SILK ROBES.

FIVE, SEVEN AND NINE FLOUNCES, THE LATEST PARIS STYLES, Just received, per steamer *Africa*. A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

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WINTER GARDEN—Lucia.

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CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances—Mat Peel's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port of the *Fulton*, and at Portland of the *Nova Scotian*, we have European intelligence to Jan. 12. There is much of interest in the news. The idea of a Congress seems to have been definitively abandoned, the policy dictated in the famous pamphlet forming the present programme of the Western Governments, viz.: that Italy be left to arrange her internal affairs absolutely without external intervention; that even the French troops now stationed at Rome be instantly recalled, and that the Papal Government be prevented from drafting recruits in foreign countries. One result of this *projet*, according to a French journal speaking, it is understood, the views of the Emperor, will be, that the Romagna and the Duchies will at once consolidate themselves under the Crown of Sardinia; and that from the pressure of liberal institutions in such close and menacing proximity, the rigor of Austrian rule in Venetia must be permanently relaxed. The Pope is said to be profoundly alarmed and offended by the attitude assumed by the French Government, and a cessation of diplomatic relations is hinted at as not an entirely improbable event. In the meantime, the undertalk at Paris speaks of Marshal Canrobert as on the eve of departure to Rome, to superintend the embarkation of the French army. The funeral of the regretted Macaulay took place on the 9th inst. The line of the procession from Holly Lodge, the residence of the late historian, to Westminster Abbey, was thronged with spectators, while the procession itself was composed of a long line of carriages, belonging to the nobility and gentry. At the Abbey, there were assembled all the more noted representatives of current English literature. The most notable fact was the marked absence of the leading Conservatives, who seemed thus to express their unconquerable aversion to their veteran assailant. The assistant pall-bearers included the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Oxford, and other distinguished characters. The services were extremely solemn and impressive. The President's Message was recived with general approval by the London press. The *Times* considers it minutely, and not unfavorably, so far as points of European interest are concerned. The later news we receive from India, China, and Australia, is without importance.

The difficulty at Washington in regard to the Speakership appears to be approaching a solution. On Saturday, at the caucus of the Republicans summoned by Mr. Sherman, that gentleman announced his indisposition to permit a further use of his name; and begged his supporters to select another more likely to concentrate a successful vote. The caucus at once entered upon the discussion of other names; that of Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, being the one, which by the general voice, offered the only hope of a triumph. It was understood that three leading Anti-Lecompton Democrats, Messrs. Reynolds, Biggs, and Adrain, were ready to vote for Mr. Pennington; and supposing the Republican vote to go for him *en masse*, he would thus obtain a tie vote in a full house. In that event he was to be constrained to vote for himself and so close the contest. The fortunate result of this arrangement is so confidently anticipated, that an organization of the House this week is set down as perfectly assured.

From Nicaragua we have the same story of nothing having been done towards opening the Transit. Mr. Rosa Perez, whose movements were supposed to be controlled by Com. Vanderbilt, had proposed a new contract, but had been unable to effect any definite arrangement. An Anglo-American Company, represented by Col. Cauty, was attempting to secure a monopoly of the route with but little prospect of success. In regard to to Mr. Belly's contract, which was revoked for non-fulfillment, it is now stated that other parties, namely, Messrs. Sicard & Co., of Marseilles, have taken up the task for which he was unequal, and that application has been made to the Nicaraguan Government for a revival of the grant. This, our correspondent assures us, the Government will concede, if the new contractors are able to demonstrate their serious intentions and pecuniary strength. That they are thus able, we learn from Europe; the foreign papers apprising us that the men and money requisite to prosecute the work on the canal are actually on their way to the Isthmus. Should such be the case, the Nicaragua Canal may at last pass from a speculation into the region of facts.

Our dates from Havana are to Jan. 25. There is no political intelligence. Business was quiet. Exchange on New-York 3@4 ₱ cent. prem.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, the bill relating to railroads in this City was passed by a vote of 22 affirmative, 1 negative, after it had been amended so as to make it unlawful for such roads to be constructed, save under such regulations and restrictions as the Legislature may hereafter provide. This section of the bill has no retrospective action as regards roads already existing and duly authorized. Bills were introduced to regulate the fare on the New-York and Erie Railroad—to amend the Revised Statutes relative to suits against heirs and devisees, and to incorporate a College of Dental Surgeons with a capital not to exceed $50,000. Petitions were received in favor of reorganizing the Court of Appeals. The Assembly was not in session.

By the way of Pike's Peak and Leavenworth, we learn that there was much disorder in Camp Floyd, which the authorities in command were using every exertion to suppress. It was the intention of the Express Company between Leavenworth and Pike's Peak to start a pony Express at an early date between the former place and Sacramento, fixing the time for the trips at ten days. In addition to the amount already reported as arrived from the mines, $20,000 was said to have come through by private hands.

The invitation tendered to the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee by the authorities of New-York, overtook those bodies at Cincinnati upon their return homeward. The courtesy was received with enthusiasm, but was, of course, not accepted. Both bodies left Cincinnati on Saturday evening.

Ex-Judge J. W. Edmonds delivered at Dodworth's Hall, yesterday morning and evening, discourses on the "Blessings of Spiritualism." He set forth the fallacy and mischief of the prevailing theology on the subject of death, and claimed that to the Spiritualist approaching dissolution has no terrors. In the course of his discourse he cited two communications from criminals executed under his judicial sentence, and expressed his opposition to capital punishment.

The Christian Brotherhood, a benevolent society embracing the members of the Protestant Episcopal congregations of the City, held its tenth anniversity in the evening, at St. Thomas' Church. Rev. Dr. Morgan, the Rector, preached the discourse.

On Saturday morning the packet ship *John J. Boyd*, lying at pier No. 6 North River, and owned by Mr. Wm. Tyson, was discovered to be on fire. The flames proved too violent for the most energetic efforts of the firemen, and before they could be arrested the vessel, with her cargo, was nearly consumed. She was freighted for Liverpool with beef, flour, grain, bacon and lard, to the amount of $130,000. How much of this was insured is not stated, but it is said that Wall-street companies hold policies to the amount of $40,000 on the vessel, which was built in 1855, and was valued at $60,000. About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 18 Ann-street, which caused a serious destruction of newspaper property. Among the sufficers were the proprietors of the *Ledger*, of the *Mercury*, the *Atlas*, and of the old *Spirit of the Times*. Messrs. Wynkoop, Hallenbeck and Thomas, who print the editions of some of these weeklies, beside those of several monthly publications, also sustain quite a loss. The exact origin of the fire could not be ascertained, but the destructiveness was due principally to the unfortunate distance of the most powerful of the engines from the locality where it occurred. The entire amount of property destroyed is estimated at $175,000.

In the Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, the hearing was commenced on Saturday upon the motion lately made by the Comptroller to vacate certain judgments against the City. The judgment rendered in favor of William Joyce was first taken up. Affidavits were read, and argument heard, but no decision made. The other judgments will be taken up in their order.

Cotton was in more demand at unlform quotations. Breadstuffs were generally quiet. Flour and Wheat were depressed. Corn was unsettled. Provisions were freely sought after. Hog products were quoted firmer. Groceries were slightly dealt in—as were also Naval Stores, Oils and Metals. Hay, Hops and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Freights were inactive. There were 399 vessels of all classes in port.

Taxing the Great Routes of Trade.

Two measures are now pending before the Legislature of this State, and threaten to become laws, which are based upon principles in political economy so false, and which would prove, in practice, so disastrous to all our great interests, that they deserve the most serious attention of the public. We refer to the bills for the reimposition of the *Canal* tolls upon our Railroads; and to compel them to transport *local* at very nearly the same rate as *through* freights, and under conditions most onerous to our Railroad Companies. The first named bill is proposed as a measure of Finance, a resort of Taxation. The reasons upon which it is urged may be stated as follows: Many years since, and under conditions entirely different from those which now exist, and which could not then be foreseen, very large expenditures were made, chargeable annually upon the Canals of the State. At that time the Erie Canal was the sole carrier between the East and the West. The capacity which Railroads have since shown themselves to possess was not then understood or anticipated. The Canal had so long enjoyed an undisputed monopoly of its business that successful competition was not dreamed of. Upon no other routes was a water-line between our rival States of the Atlantic frontier and the interior practicable. It was taken for granted, consequently, that the supremacy of the Canal would remain as it then was, undisputed and undisturbed.

Since that time matters have greatly changed. The Railroad has everywhere come into use. The mountain ranges that divide the East from the West now present no barriers to the cheap and expeditious transit of property, as well as persons. The development of the Railway system opened a new era for the great Erie Canal, and for the commercial supremacy of New-York, which it had been instrumental in establishing. It is admitted on all hands that for the transportation of many articles of merchandise, such as perishable freight, or freight likely to deteriorate in value on a long journey, or such as possess a high value in proportion to its bulk, the Railroad is superior to the Canal. It is also equally undeniable that the Railroad has shown itself able to dispute with our best constructed Canals in the carriage of the coarsest kinds of freight, such as mineral coal; and that, for the carriage of all kinds of freight, it is steadily gaining upon the water-way. The commercial supremacy of New-York, in fact, as far as it rests upon her means of communication with the interior, no longer exists. Other great cities have, perhaps, even better geographical positions in reference to the interior, and they are asserting their advantages in this particular in a most resolute, energetic manner. It is within the experience of every merchant in this City that already has a large trade been drawn from us, and that in every mercantile pursuit the most vigorous competition, (with greatly reduced profits,) is maintained for the traffic which we still retain.

The competition with our Canals, therefore, comes from works and combinations *outside* of the State, beyond the reach of our legislation. If neither the Erie nor the Central Railroad had been constructed, the Canal, for its *through* business at least—which constitutes, as we shall show, by far the most valuable portion of its trade—would be in the same condition in which it now finds itself. Philadelphia, through her admirable system of public works, disputes with it, not only a portion of the trade of our own State, but that of every inch of the interior. We find Pennsylvania at Buffalo, at Cleveland, at Detroit and at Chicago, meeting us upon equal terms. The Pennsylvania Railroad, her great work, was constructed to serve as a channel of com- to be derived from it, but to bulld up and sustain the commerce of Philadelphia. It has merce primarily, not for the sake of the *income* been, is and will be managed steadily and with a single eye to this end. It carries at low rates, because Philadelphia intends to secure to herself the trade of the interior. She would bid just as resolutely for this business were there no Railroads in our own State at all. It is the City of Philadelphia, therefore, that is a rival to the Erie Canal, much more formidable than either the Central or the Erie Railroad.

This sketch of the competition of Philadelphia will apply with similar though not equal force to Baltimore, to Richmond, to Charleston, to Savannah, to Mobile and to New-Orleans. All have their systems connecting them with the interior—systems built and managed with similar objects, and all rivals, to a greater or less degree, with New-York.

Under such a state of things, what is the wisest course for us to pursue? It is universally admitted that for many articles of merchandise the Railroad is superior to the Canal when running side by side; and further, that Railroads are now become necessary agents and instruments in the commerce of all great cities; that no city can aspire to any consideration or importance without them; that they are better adapted to the habits, wants and ideas of the age than Canals, for the same reasons that steamships are preferred to sailing vessels. Moreover, they are now everywhere in use, so that New-York can no longer hope to maintain her commercial position by dint of the superiority of her means of communication with the interior.

But the State wants money. It has a debt the interest of which must be paid. The Canal has been accustomed to discharge this burden, but can do so no longer. In spite of the efforts of our Railroads, and of the forwarders by the Canal, much of the business they once possessed has been drawn off by other routes to other markets. The toll bill now proposed at Albany will tend directly to increase this diversion from us by the additional burden it imposes on the commerce of all our routes between tide-water and the great lakes. Now, if the present low rates are the result of competition mainly *outside* the State, what will be the effect of adding, say one-third to the present cost of moving freight over our own routes? It will amount to just this: every cent of tax, or burden imposed over and above the cost of transportation, is just so much premium offered to rival cities and works; rivals both to our Railroads and Canals. Suppose the additional toll to amount to a dollar a ton on the through freight. It is well known, that if a Philadelphia shipper, or merchant, can under-bid the New-Yorker only *four* cents a ton, either in the price of the article or in the cost rates of transportation, he already receives the business. If we allow him to underbid us one dollar a ton, for many very important articles of commerce, we had better shut up shop at once than to continue a hopeless and losing contest.

The imposition of a tax upon our railways, over and above the cost of transportation, is killing two birds with one stone; but, unluckily, both the birds belong to ourselves. We drive away the business which, without this tax, would have come to us. As a revenue measure, consequently, it will defeat itself, because it will destroy the very conditions and the basis on which the tax is proposed to be assessed. We say to the owner of every ton of merchandise coming to us, "You must pay a dollar into the Treasury of the State, before you can enter our markets." The reply is, "I will save the tax by going where it is not levied." What, in the meantime, will become of our great commercial and manufacturing interests, which have been built up and sustained by the products of the interior, which the Canal and Railroads, *untaxed*, have brought us, and untaxed, will continue to bring us. The mode of levying the tax will drive away the very source of our prosperity, and kill the goose that lays the golden egg. But the unlucky *Tax* will still remain *unpaid* from the anticipated source of income. It must be paid in the old fashioned way, directly out of pocket—a pocket completely collapsed from the ruin brought upon us by our unwise and unlucky experiment in taxation.

Can any absurdity be more palpable than this new mode of raising a revenue? Can we afford to tax a system of communication which brings us a great part of our prosperity, when the certain tendency of such taxation will be to destroy it altogether?

The scheme now proposed would probably never have entered into the head of a solitary person in the State, had not the Canal been required to perform a duty to which it is now inadequate. It is not inadequate from any fault of its own, or in its management; but because we have something better. The old spinning-wheel is inadequate to the task of clothing our swarming millions, but no man of sense proposes to attempt to keep it in use by enacting that its rival, the steam-jenny, shall not be allowed to turn without paying so roundly for the privilege that, as far as cost of production is concerned, both must be placed on equal terms. Now, this is precisely what the advocates of the measures proposed in the New-York Legislature of 1860 are seeking to effect. They treat the rivalry of the Railway with the Canal like a horse-race, and insist that the Railway must carry extra weight enough exceeding the cost of transportation to make the two equal, and that this weight must be a tax upon all the commerce from the West passing through our territory, to our markets, as a source of public revenue—a thing unheard of in this country, save in the State of Pennsylvania, which has been wise enough to abolish the absurdity by selling her public works. Now, we insist that transportation expenses should only equal the *cost* of the movement, and with a fair return upon capital invested therein. It is not claimed that the Railroads are even making good current expenses and interest on their cost. Like all other institutions or properties, they regularly pay their proportion of taxes assessed upon their road beds, real estate, &c., &c., those of the Central averaging about $120,000 annually; of the Erie, about $70,000. To impose upon these roads *additional* burdens, is to say that the capital of our Railroads shall be a quarter or a third, or greater, then their legitimate business requires. Can any business live and thrive under such burdens? Suppose the vessels trading between New-York and New-Orleans were subjected to a tonnage duty exceeding by one dollar that charged on vessels running between New-Orleans and other ports. How long would such a tax be levied without breaking down our business altogether? Can we impose burdens upon our Railways not borne by their rivals without a similar result?

If, by our legislation, we could reach the roads, from whose competition the Canal is suffering the most severely, there would be more apology for the measure proposed. But these roads are beyond our reach. Neither Pennsylvania, nor Maryland, nor Canada, whose public works are a great thorn in our sides, will respond to any demands we may make upon them. On the contrary, they will hail with the liveliest satisfaction the passage of the bill referred to, as one enacted expressly for their joint and several benefit.

The Speakership.

Whatever opinions may have been entertained by independent observers as to the wisdom or patriotism of the course pursued by the Republican Party in Congress in their adhesion to Mr. Sherman as their candidate for the Speakership, there has never been any question about the manliness and dignity with which Mr. Sherman himself has behaved throughout the struggle. And the manner in which, so far as he is concerned, he brought the conflict to a close on Saturday, will place him in a higher position,—certainly in a higher moral position,—than he could have occupied if the obstinacy of his friends had succeeded in elevating him from the floor to the Chair of the Representatives' Hall. The country will acknowledge that the man who ceases to compete for the Speakership, when competition has clearly degenerated into a factious opposition to all organization whatever, proves himself to have been not unworthy of the prize he has lost. Mr. Sherman's reported remarks, addressed to the Republican caucus on Saturday, were as creditable to himself as they were wise in point of policy.

No definite action, indeed, was taken by that body, respecting his resignation, but it was generally understood that Mr. Pennington would to-day be formally put in his place; and as Mr. Pennington represents the distinctly conservative wing of Northern public opinion, it is to be hoped that we are at last approaching the solution of a Congressional dead-lock which we long ago denounced as disgraceful to its authors in the House, and which has already exerted a most disastrous influence upon the general welfare and upon the political prospects of the whole country. The end has not come a day too soon. The spectacle exhibited in the House on Friday, when three members withdrew their votes from a candidate who had been proposed by one of themselves, simply because they found that the said candidate had been unexpectedly elected, must have satisfied all rational men that disorganization was rapidly declining into downright decomposition in the honorable body of the National Representatives.

Mr. O'Conor and Communism.

In the efforts made lately by Attorney-General Black and other Pro-Slavery zealots to show that slaveholders are entitled to carry slaves with them into the Territories, upon the same footing as any other property, their mode of replying to the argument that Slavery is the creature of local law has plunged them into a sea of troubles. It is impossible, of course, to deny that the relation of slaves and masters has always to be called into existence by legislation—that it is not a relation into which men fall naturally and spontaneously, in the free exercise of their own wills. So, to get rid of the embarrassment due to this unquestionable fact, they are making a desperate attempt to place all property in the same category. "You could not hold these men as slaves," we say, "in a state of nature,—your title to them has to be created by law of your own making; and whenever your law is not in force, your right to possess falls to the ground." "And you," they reply, "hold your cattle and furniture by precisely the same tenure. Your interest in them was created by the law—enacted by the society in which you live. If that society were broken up, you would have no property in anything you now enjoy."

The boldness with which this theory is promulgated and maintained is one of the best indications we have that this controversy is now in its last stage. Nothing but desperation could drive such men as we now find amongst its advocates, into the defence of a theory of property so entirely hostile to the principles on which government and society are based in this country. Mr. Black's sophistries can be accounted for by his position, and fire-eaters are notoriously somewhat wild in their notions of jurisprudence; but when such a man as Mr. O'Connor embodies the theory in a legal argument addressed to the highest tribunal in the State, he converts it into something worse than political rant. Amongst his "points" in the argument in the Lemmon case are the assertions "that property in movables does not exist by nature, neither is there any common law of nations touching its existence and transfer. Every title to movables must have an origin in some law."

This is tantamount to the assertion that if a man living alone on an island cleared an acre of ground, and sowed corn in it, the crop would not belong to him after he had reaped it; or if it would be his while alone on the island, if twenty other men joined him and established a small community, he would instantly lose all claim to it whatever. The first comer would have the *right* to take it from him, unless his neighbors met and solemnly invested him with its ownership, and it would be in virtue of their enactment, and not in virtue of his own toil, that he would be entitled to grind or cook or eat it. The truth is, that it is in movables that property does clearly "exist in nature;" and about immovables that there is any question. The right of one man to appropriate to himself the exclusive use of a patch of ground may be possibly questioned, and possibly be capable of no better defence than is found in expediency; but movables are the fruits of industry, and the producer holds them by just the same title that he holds his life. His claim to them undergoes no sort of change by his happening to live in a populous district and not in a wilderness, though his manner of asserting it does. When society grows up about him, his neighbors enter into a league, not to give him a right to what he already possesses, but to protect him in its enjoyment. The law which recognizes him as owner is simply an agreement on the part of the other members of the community to guarantee him against robbery, on condition that he will lend his assistance in guaranteeing others against the same contingency.

This theory of property is, and always has been, the only one recognized by the common law, and the only one which can receive a moment's sanction under such a system of government as ours. The exclusive right of the people to tax themselves, asserted and defended by two great revolutions, and the immunity of private property against any appropriation by the Government, except for public purposes, and after payment of full compensation to the owner, which is a leading article in all bills of rights and constitutions, are two of the most solemn repudiations of Mr. O'Conor's fallacies which any people could place on record. In short, property in immovables existed before the law, and the law, instead of creating it, was created expressly for its protection; and if law disappeared and society fell to pieces to-morrow, it would still remain just as sacred as ever, and a man's right to shoot a burglar entering his house would be very much less questionable than it is now. We owe our hats, and our coats, and our watches, neither to the State nor the Constitution, nor to the Legislature nor the Courts. The State, Constitution, Legislature, Courts and all, are simply contrivances which we have devised, and the expenses of which we pay, to prevent our clothes and watches and other movables from being stolen.

Mr. O'Conor, and a great part of his slaveholding *clientele*, doubtless, owe their vagaries on the subject of property in movables to the Roman law, which, admirable a system as it is in many respects, teaches on this subject doctrines utterly incompatible with the existence of liberty, as we understand it. The Romans were—with all respect be it spoken—a nation of robbers. Their greatness and wealth were the products of rapine and spoliation. The only business a Roman pursued was the business of plunder. All the labor of the empire was done by slaves, the unfortunate victims of conquest in war. For an empire so constituted and so upheld to have recognized the absolute right of an individual to the products of his industry—to have traced the idea properly up to its origin, and frankly recognized the real source from which it sprung, would have been suicidal; and accordingly, we find it did nothing of the kind. The civilians define property as the *jus utendi et abutendi*—a mere creation of the law, which the law can regulate, modify, alter or destroy at pleasure. We know what the result of these ideas was in Rome. We know that in spite of Christianity they bred an abasement, a degradation, a corruption and servility which have had no parallel in history—that they destroyed every vestige of individual rights, and created a despotism to which mankind still look back with shame, and which the barbarians did the world a service in destroying. No such notions of property ever found their way into Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. We have taken many things from the Roman law, but not these.

The legitimate and natural consequence of these theories of the civilians about property, which Mr. O'Conor recommends us to adopt, in order to pacify the South, is seen in French and German Communism and Socialism. The Red Republicans desire the control of the Government, not in order to establish liberty, as we understand it, but because they believe the Government has a right to treat property in any manner it thinks fit. Louis Blanc teaches that property is the creation of the law, and Blanqui goes a step further, and teaches that it is theft. Both of them are perfectly satisfied that the Government has a right to "organize" and dispose of it in any manner it thinks fit—to take from every man the fruits of his labor, and make what they think would be a better distribution of it, by giving as much of it to the lazy and feeble as to the industrious and the strong. The difference between these gentlemen and the civilians and Mr. O'Conor is not in the principle they hold, but in the application of it. The Communists want the law to aid them in despoiling the laborious and intelligent for the benefit of the indolent and stupid; the Pro-Slavery jurists want it to aid them in despoiling the weak for the benefit of the strong;—but they are entirely agreed as to its power. We would advise both of them to look out for some better soil than this for the cultivation of their theories. Mr. O'Conor wants a little Roman Empire, for the benefit of Slavery, and Mr. Toombs a little Athenian Republic; but the American people are not prepared to accommodate either of them.

Unconstitutional Conventions.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* calls attention to a fact which at this juncture deserves to be better known—which is, that the Constitution of the United States expressly provides, "that no State shall enter into any alliance, treaty or confederation," and adds subsequently, in order to prevent all misunderstanding about the matter, that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, or enter into *any agreement or compact with another State*, or with a foreign power."

Commenting on this, Judge Story gives as a reason for the prohibition, "that it might lead to mischievous combinations injurious to the general interests, and lead them, the States, to agreeing into confederacies of a geographical or sectional character.

The *Ledger* might have added, what is still more to the purpose, that these provisions of the organic law have not been allowed to remain a dead letter. The New-England States sought, in 1811–12, to express their disapproval of the war with England by demonstrations precisely similar to those which Virginia, the Carolinas and Mississippi are now contemplating. The Hartford Convention was called for the express purpose of forming a confederation to resist the further prosecution of hostilities. President Madison treated the movement in a way that has established a salutary and useful precedent, but one which, we hope, will never have to be followed, by dispatching Gen. Lincoln to Hartford, with orders to arrest the members of the Convention upon the commission of the first overt act of treason. The members, however, as everybody knows, saved him the trouble of taking them into custody, by a judicious return to the bosoms of their families.

The unmistakable inference from all this is, that every time the fire-eating politicians of the Southern States propose to hold a Convention for the discussion of their grievances and the formation of a compact or confederation, they propose to do something which it will be the duty of the President of the United States, whoever he may be, to prevent their doing by force of arms. It is a well-known legal maxim that "He who seeks equity must do equity." The Southern States must lay it to heart. They are constantly clamoring for their rights under the Constitution. They seek nothing more, and will be content with nothing less. But to render their claim valid, they must themselves come into court with clean hands. They must repudiate every attempt to override any of its provisions.

There is nothing which politicians of the Wise and Memminger school assert with so much pertinacity just at present, as the right of each State to retire from the Union whenever it believes its interests require it. This doctrine was met by Gen. Jackson by "the last argument of Kings," and his logic, as South Carolina can testify, ended in a triumphant refutation of the theory. For the purposes of our present comments, it is not necessary to reopen the question which he so summarily disposed of. It may be that in adopting the Constitution of the United States, no State surrendered its right to withdraw when it pleased, or it may not be; but this much is certain, that in agreeing to abide by the provisions of the Constitution, which we have quoted above, each State has expressly agreed not to leave the Union by a compact in concert with others. She may possibly have the right to go out alone, but she certainly has not the right to make preparations to have others go out with her. If Virginia thinks she can do better by going into business on her own account, it must be on her own account solely, and not in partnership with other malcontents. And when Wise, or Memminger, or Letcher, or any other Governor, or delegate, or member of any legislature, recommends any combination amongst the Southern States for a dissolution of the Union, *or for any other purpose*, he recommends a deliberate violation of the Constitution he has sworn to uphold.

The *Ledger* entertain doubts whether it would be advisable for the President to break up such a convention as the Slave States are clamoring for, though it has no doubt it would be legal for him to do so. So do we. As long as the convention confined itself to talk, it would, no doubt, be inexpedient to meddle with it; but we think, in case any such body is assembled, and appears likely to arrange plans which may result in overt acts, it would not only be expedient, but it would be his duty, to do as Madison did, and have a force in readiness sufficiently large to lodge all the delegates in the nearest county jail the moment they signed any compact or agreement. We do not, however, in the least anticipate the occurrence of any contingency to call for the exercise of such a power. It would be contrary to historical as well as personal experience for the threats of disunion and war, which firebrands are every day spouting now-a-days, both at the South and in Congress, to end in action. Such rhodomontade has never resulted in violence. All the great revolutions of the world have been commenced by men who threatened less than they meant to do. The Keitts and Toombses and Wises, however, leave no margin between their menaces and possible performances. They commence by declaring they will destroy the Union and exterminate everybody who objects; worse than this they cannot do, and the chances are all in favor of their doing much better. But we all remember that Bunker Hill was fought by men who professed to be loyal subjects of King George, and the French monarchy was never in so great danger as when Louis XVI. was hailed as a constitutional King by the enthusiastic acclamations of the National Assembly.

Senator Douglas and an Inter-State Neutrality Law.

Editorial Correspondence.

Detroit, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1860.

The synopsis of Senator Douglas' speech, published in the Times, has been read with interest in this section of the country, where all the Democrats, scarcely excepting the office-holders, are Douglas men. I think many of them have been a little disappointed by the extent of the concessions which he seems disposed to make to the demands of the ultraists of the South on the subject of Slavery. While they are disposed to excuse them as perhaps necessary to his nomination at Charleston, they cannot conceal the fact that they will tend seriously to weaken him in the Northern States during the canvass.

Mr. Douglas taunted Mr. Fessenden with his inability to understand how he should have acted in this matter from purely patriotic motives. I think Mr. Douglas himself is responsible for a good deal of the difficulty in the case. If he had had no other object in view than to prevent repetitions of John Brown's invasion, and to reassure the South as to the loyalty of the North, and its hostility to all attempts upon the domestic institutions of the Southern States, he would have presented the matter in such a shape as to command the support of the entire North, without distinction of party. Mr. Fessenden avowed his readiness to go as far as any one to prevent the formation of conspiracies in one State for the invasion of another. I have no doubt that Mr. Seward himself would fully concur in the propriety of some additional legislation upon this subject. Indeed, in the call issued for a National Convention of the Republican Party, there is a distinct recognition of the duty of preventing, by positive Federal legislation, the recurrence of such attempts as that of John Brown.

Mr. Douglas, however, chose to ignore all this. Indeed, he based his advocacy of a law against invasions upon the assumption that the Republicans as a party were opposed to their prevention,—that they held doctrines and advocated opinions which tended directly to such armed attempts, and that they could not favor their suppression without abandoning their principles. It is not easy to see how any man can justly claim credit for patriotic motives in thus representing the large majority of the people of the Northern States as enemies to the Union, and as the advocates and promoters of slave insurrections in the South. A Senator who was looking solely to the honor and welfare of the country,—whose exclusive aim was the promotion of peace and the removal of all causes of needless hostility and distrust between different sections, would have been less solicitous to impeach the loyalty of the great mass of the Northern people. He would have sought rather to exculpate them from the unjust reproach. It is not easy to imagine a more formidable injury which any Senator could inflict upon the country, than to convince the great mass of the Southern people that the Republican Party, as a body, favors or tolerates attempts to excite insurrection or interfere with Slavery in the Southern States. The great mass of the people in all sections, and of all parties, are at heart loyal to the Constitution, and ready to respect the rights of the individual States; and he must be but a blundering "patriot" who supposes that the stability of the Union, or the welfare of the country, can be promoted by fastening upon any great portion of its people the charge of treason to its fundamental law.

The whole tenor of the speech of Mr. Douglas shows that his object was much more to place the Republican Party in an odious light before the country, than to protect individual States and Territories from hostile invasion. His paramount motive was a party motive. Doubtless, he believed himself to be doing a patriotic work;—but his patriotism seeks its ends only through partisan plans and victories. He does not intend to secure the South against invasion with the aid of the Republicans, or in any other way than by their overthrow. Indeed, he seems to have been a little alarmed at Mr. Fessenden's avowal of a willingness to coöperate in the passage of a proper law upon this subject, and taunted him and his Republican associates with having "lowered their flag;" but not from any motive which he could approve. The taunt did not come with a good grace from one who had just been complaining that his own motives had been unfairly impeached.

Mr. Douglas has not as yet presented any draft of a law for the prevention of conspiracies to invade individual States. Judging from his speech, however, he seems inclined to support a law much more sweeping in its principles and effects than is either required by the emergency or consistent with the independence and local sovereignty of the States. He proposes not only to suppress and punish conspiracies in one State against the government and authority of any other, but to embrace ordinary crimes and misdemeanors within the scope of the Federal prohibition. He proposes that Congress shall pass a law to punish conspiracies to run off slaves, or horses, or any other property, or to carry Territorial elections, or in any way to disturb the property or the rights of the people of any State. He might as well abolish the State Governments at once, and commit all criminal legislation for the whole country to Congress. "Conspiracy" is a vague term: two persons may organize a conspiracy as well as two hundred, and it may aim at the perpetration of petty larceny as well as at civil rebellion and the overthrow of government. Mr. Douglas would have all conspiracies put upon the same footing, and all committed to the care of Federal legislation. He would have horse-stealing, pocket-picking, and all conspiracies to perpetrate them or any other crimes, punished by Congress when planned in one State to be executed in another. Such a measure would be a great step towards a consolidated government,—towards committing to the Federal authority powers and responsibilities distinctly reserved to the individual States. There is no necessity for any such law. Each State punishes offenders within its own limits against rights of person or of property,—and the constitutional provision for

the surrender of fugitives from justice has proved quite sufficient for the prevention of all such conspiracies for the perpetration of crimes against the common law.

It is not quite easy to see, moreover, how Mr. DOUGLAS proposes to punish conspiracies to carry elections, either in Territories or in States, and we presume he would advocate no measure for one which he would not also extend to the other. What is a conspiracy to carry an election? What is the National Executive Committee, of either party, but a *permanent* conspiracy to carry elections in every State? Emigrant Aid Societies,—Blue Lodges and kindred organizations are all legal and justifiable, provided they restrict themselves to legal means and modes of action. Men have a right to "conspire" to carry an election, if they do not resort to force or fraud for the accomplishment of their object. If Mr. DOUGLAS will present a general law for the prevention of all violence and corruption at elections, State and Territorial, we shall be very happy to coöperate with him for its enactment and execution.

Mr. DOUGLAS apparently aims to secure from the Federal Government a law *guaranteeing* property in slaves against theft, abduction, or any of the risks to which all property is exposed everywhere. This is going a great deal too far. The Slave States have no right to ask for such a guarantee at the hands of the General Government; and the General Government has no right to grant it, whether asked for or not. Congress might just as well be expected to insure houses in New-York against incendiaries as to insure slaves in Virginia against being seduced to run away. Mr. DOUGLAS is flatly contradicting his own theory of popular sovereignty in this matter. He holds that property of all kinds,—slave property included,—both in Territories and in States, depends upon the *local* law for its security,—and that either a State or a Territorial government may, by friendly or unfriendly legislation, strengthen or weaken that security without rightful interference from any quarter. Where, then, does he find any authority for converting the Federal Government into an insurance office for slave property in the Southern States?

All these things are beyond the scope of the neutrality law between the several States which the condition of the country requires. What is wanted—and all that is wanted—is a law *to prevent armed invasions of one State from another*,—to make conspiracies and organizations for such a purpose crimes against the Federal Government, and to punish them accordingly. JOHN BROWN organized his expedition against Virginia in the Northern States. He procured money and arms, (under false pretences undoubtedly,) for that object,—recruited men, formed military companies, and had them drilled for the purpose of invading Virginia and heading an insurrection of her slaves. This was a crime against Virginia, but not against any other State, nor against the Federal Government under any existing law. It should be a crime against the whole country. It need not be brought within the technical definition of treason,—but it should be made a high crime against the whole country, thus to aim at the forcible overthrow of the authority of any single State: and any conspiracy for such an object,—any organization for its accomplishment, should be promptly and severely punished by the Federal Government. If Senator DOUGLAS will limit his efforts to the enactment of such a law, they will undoubtedly be crowned with success, and he will obtain not only the coöperation of the great body of the people of the Northern States, but also that credit for purely patriotic motives which he justly apprehends may now be denied him.

H. J. R.

A CHAPTER FOR THE LEDGER.—Mr. ROBERT BONNER, of the *Ledger*, who has been the cause of so many "sensations," has just experienced one himself. On Saturday afternoon the *Ledger* building was literally eviscerated by a terrible conflagration, which destroyed a large amount of property, including no less that ten cylinder-presses. Fortunately, however, for the mighty army of his subscribers, the greater part of Mr. BONNER'S edition for the current week was saved, and there will be no delay in the distribution of the paper. We should be disposed to add an expression of our sympathy with our contemporary in this severe calamity, were we not convinced that, with characteristic energy, he will convert it into an absolute advantage, and that what would prove a catastrophe in many another enterprise will figure simply as an incident in the history of the *Ledger*.

Obituary.

DEATH OF REV. J. ADDISON ALEXANDER.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J., died at that place on Saturday afternoon. He was the son of Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, and grandson of Rev. JAMES WADDELL, of Virginia, known as the blind preacher. His brother, Rev. Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, was the pastor of the Nineteenth-street Presbyterian Church in this City at the time of his death last Summer. Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER was born on the 24th of April, 1809. He graduated at Princeton in 1826, receiving the first honor and pronouncing the valedictory at the graduation of his class. He was soon after appointed a tutor in that College, a post which he declined, and united with Prof. ROBERT B. PATTON in the establishment of the Edgehill Seminary for boys at Princeton. In 1830 he was appointed Adjunct-Professor of Ancient Languages in his *alma mater*, which post he resigned in 1833 to visit Europe, in order to avail himself of the advantages of the German Universities. He spent a season at the Universities of Halle and Berlin, and returned to this country to accept a Professorship of Oriental Literature in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, to which he had been appointed during his absence, and with that institution he continued, with some changes in the title of his professorship, up to the time of his death.

Dr. ALEXANDER spoke almost all the modern languages of Europe, and as a scholar in Oriental literature had no superior in this country. His critical works are distinguished by keen analysis and by bold and original views. His commentaries on Isaiah, Job and the New Testament have had a wide circulation, both in Europe and America. He was retired in his habits, and mingled little in general society. As a preacher, he was much distinguished and exceedingly popular. Preaching always from written notes, he was seldom known to take his eyes from the paper, though he kept up the interest of his auditors by the great learning, the clear method, and, at times, the high flight of eloquence he displayed. His loss as an instructor will be keenly felt by the seminary in which he was Professor, and the Church at large will mourn one of its ablest and brightest ornaments.

His funeral will take place at Princeton on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M.

Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen, a popular author, died Jan. 26, at her residence in Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Follen was the widow of Prof. Charles Follen, of Boston, (formerly Professor of History at Harvard College,) and a daughter of Samuel Cobat, of Boston. The Boston *Journal*, in a notice of her decease says: "She edited for many years an admirable serial for children, called *The Child's Friend*, and published *Selections from Fenelon*, and a work entitled the *Well-Spent Hour*, which latter obtained a wide-spread popularity. She was an intimate friend of William Ellery Channing, and was well-known in the Unitarian body as a zealous advocate of his views. She has been one of the most prominent members of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, and her views upon the subject of Slavery have led her to take a leading part in all the movements for its abolition."

Rev. Elijah Ward died in Wloughby, Ohio, on the 16th of January, at the age of 94 years. He joined the New-York Conference in 1801, and for more than half a century was a Methodist preacher, of no common order of talent.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

DEATH OF HON. HENRY D. GILPIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan 29.

HENRY D. GILPIN, Attorney-General of the United States under President VAN BUREN, died this morning.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 28.

Hon. JOSEPH HARPER, a member of the State Legislature from Gloucester County, died this afternoon of erysipelas. He has been but a few days ill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—Steam is getting to be a power in earnest in the working of our Fire Department. To the successes achieved at the severe fires in Broadway, Prince-street, Greenwich-street, and, most of all, in Beekman-street, the experience of the past forty-eight hours has added two others. The fire on the *John J. Boyd* was one of those "cotton fires," calling for wearing and protracted work, without the encouragement of obvious results corresponding to the amount of labor bestowed. The "Niagara" worked about nineteen consecutive hours; the "Manhattan" and the little steamer of the Valley Forge Hose Company about twelve each. To say nothing of the good directly accomplished, it is obvious that, indirectly, by saving the strength of the firemen, they have been the means of preventing a very disastrous conflagration, as the fire in the *Ledger* Building must have been, if they had had to grapple with it when worn out with the labors of a day and night on the burning vessel. We think these experiences must convince the Department that steam is a friend, if they choose to adopt it, and that, if they wish to maintain their present organization, they had much better make a friend than an enemy of it. Many of them, we are glad to see, are already convinced, as no less than four companies have recently applied to be furnished with steamers. It is noticeable, however, that no one of the engines already named as yet belongs to the City. The "Manhattan" Company own their engine; the "Niagara," which has done such signal service on several occasions, is a volunteer, having been put on duty by the builders, in place of the "Storm," disabled by a broken axle, for which good office the City is indebted to those professional axle-breakers, the Harlem Railroad Company.

PURCHASE OF THE ABBOTT EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—At a meeting of the Committees on Egyptian Antiquities of the Historical Society, held at the house of Mr. F. DE PEYSTER, a resolution was adopted requesting the sub-committees to commence work as early as the 26th inst., and be ready to report the amount of subscriptions raised at the adjourned committee meeting on Friday evening, Feb. 3. The following are the Committees:

1. Frederic de Peyster, John D. Clute, Charles P. Daly.
2. Alexander H. Stevens, D. Dudley Field, Walter Langdon.
3. Luther Bradish, John A. Dix, Dr. Samuel Osgood.
4. Robert B. Minturn, John David Wolfe, Robert H. McCurdy.
5. Stewart Brown, Charles R. Degen, Alfred Pell.
6. George Folsom, Jacob Harsen, Henry T. Tuckerman.
7. Caleb O. Halstead, George A. Robbins, John A. C. Gray.
8. August Belmont, Geo. W. Pratt, Hamilton Fish.
9. William K. Strong, Benjamin H. Field, John Jacob Astor, Jr.
10. William H. Appleton, Richard K. Haight, Abraham M. Cozzens.
11. Henry E. Pierrepont, Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, Benjamin D. Silliman.
12. Benjamin R. Winthrop, Andrew Warner, Merrit Trimble.
13. Benjamin W. Bonney, John Jay, George T. Strong.

Publishing Committee—William C. Bryant, Henry T. Tuckerman, W. Wright Hawkes, W. C. Prime.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH BROTHERHOOD.—The tenth anniversary of the Church Brotherhood was held last evening at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. There was a numerous attendance. Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of the Church, preached the discourse from St. Luke, 10th chapter and 35th verse—"Take care of him," In explanation of the object of the organization, he said that the Christian Brotherhood does not seek to assume all the burdens of the poor or the unfortunate, or to quench, with a full, alleviating tide of benevolence all the miseries which may abound in this City; but, with a just discernment, the care of this Society is extended to such as appreciate and deserve it. It is not thrown away upon thriftless beggary; it is not scattered with a reckless prodigality where penury is the fruit of idleness and crime, but it comes like the Good Samaritan, to lift up those who are down through mischance or tribulation; to assist and cheer those who are buffeted and hard beset by trouble and disappointment; to pour oil and wine in fresh wounds, and in many ways to take care of God's smitten and struggling children. It helps a brother to help himself; it helps a sister to feel her way when the night is dark about her; it helps the sick to get well, the wanderer to find a home, the unemployed to find a place; and having helped them, it stands discredited. The annual report which was read showed that the Society was in a flourishing condition. A liberal collection was taken at the close of the services.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY AT THE CARMINE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The fifteenth anniversary of the Scudder Foreign Missionary Society of the Carmine-street Presbyterian Church, took place last evening at the Church in Carmine-street. After an opening prayer by Rev. Mr. HASTINGS, the pastor, and singing, the annual report was read. In the statement of the Treasurer, it was announced that during the past past year the Society had contributed $262 96 to the Foreign Missionary fund. Rev. Dr. PERKINS, the first missionary sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions to the Nestorians, made the principal address of the evening. He presented a graphic picture of his early labors, twenty-five years ago, among the descendants of the early fire worshipers. The changes that have been effected by the religious teachings of himself and other missionaries were forcibly and eloquently portrayed. The Press had found its way among the people, and religious papers and tracts, prepared by missionaries, were now scattered broadcast. In conclusion he urged that but a tithe had been done of that which should be accomplished. A collection and benediction terminated the exercises.

SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, comprising the Sabbath School of that Church and the two mission schools connected with it, celebrated its fourth anniversary last evening. During the past year the receipts of the Association have been $685 34, most of which has been already expended. The Managers' Report stated that, in addition to supporting a missionary in Nebraska, Rev. C. C. Goss, the Association had contributed $100 to the Fourth Ward Mission and disbursed twenty-nine $10 libraries. Rev. Mr. Goss, in an exceedingly interesting address, related his experience as a missionary in Nebraska during six months of the last year, from May to October inclusive. He was followed by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, the pastor of the church, who made a few remarks to the children upon the necessity of sustaining a good character. The children sung several hymns—some of them original—under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART.

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN TOWN.—Among those who called on Senator DOUGLAS on Saturday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, were some of the members of the New-Jersey Legislature. Mr. DOUGLAS made brief and formal responses to some of the addresses made to him by the leaders of one or two of the delegations. Last evening, at 5 o'clock, he returned to Washington.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on Jan. 20, 265; admitted to Jan. 27, 47; discharged, cured or relieved, 42; died, 12; remaining at date, 258; males, 220; females, 38.

Police Reports.

CHECKED IN HIS OPERATIONS.

Peter H. Folsom, recently a clerk in Mr. Treadwell's bakery in Pearl-street, was apprehended on Friday night on charges of forgery preferred by several flour dealers. It is alleged that the accused for several months past has obtained a barrel of flour at a time, for which he would tender a check, drawn upon one of the City Banks, for from $30 to $50, bearing forged signatures, as well as a counterfeit indorsement of the bank cashier, and receive the difference between the cost of the flour and the amount of the check in good money. In this manner he has disposed of checks on the Bank of New-York, City, Broadway and Chatham Banks, whose worthlessness was only found out on presentation to the institutions upon which they purported to have been drawn. Folsom was held to answer by Justice BRENNAN, after he had been fully identified by several of his victims

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

The bakery of Mr. Wm. H. McCormick, No. 499 Eighth-avenue, was entered by burglars a few nights ago, and a buffalo robe, besides other articles valued at $20, was stolen. Subsequently one Henry Duffy sold the identical robe to Mr. Charles Dean, of No. 136 West Thirty-ninth-street, and this fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. McCormick, he caused Duffy's arrest on a charge of burglary. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, by whom he was committed to answer.

AN UNDESIRABLE VISITOR.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCabe, a dashing young widow only 18 years of age, was apprehended on Saturday by Officer Jourdan on a charge of having stolen a fur victorine, muff and bonnet, valued in the aggregate at $150, from Madame Pologia Glinzkoi, of No. 655 Houston-street, whom she was visiting, and who is said to be a Polish Countess. Elizabeth admitted the truth of the allegation, and added that she had intended to return the property, but that John Costello, of No. 92 Baxter-street, had taken it from her. Costello was thereupon arrested, and it was found that he had pledged the furs for $15 at a pawn shop in the Bowery, whence they were recovered. He was locked up for trial in default of $2,000 bail, and the young woman was likewise held to answer.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

NEWSPAPERS IN A BLAZE.

THE LEDGER, MERCURY, ATLAS AND SPIRIT OF THE TIMES SUFFER—LOSS $175,000.

Yesterday morning, about 1½ o'clock, a fire broke out on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 48 Ann-street, which extends through to No. 113 Fulton-street, and is occupied by Mr. ROBERT BONNER, the proprietor of the *Ledger*, and Messrs. WYNKOOP HALLENBECK & THOMAS, steam job-printers. A number of circumstances conspired to enable the flames to gain full headway before effective efforts could be made to check them. The floor on which the fire was first discovered, as well as the entire building, was stored with printing paper, and there were, unfortunately, no large engines in the immediate vicinity. Some time elapsed before the Manhattan steam engine and the more powerful of the hand engines, Nos 6 and 21 could reach the spot. Company No. 5, whose house is almost opposite the building destroyed, had its engine ruined at the Beekman-street fire, two or three weeks ago, and the engine of Company No. 38, which is located in Ann-street, is out of repair. Both these Companies, in consequence were using inferior apparatus, and were virtually crippled. Assistant Engineer CROSIER stationed Company No. 8 opposite the burning building as soon as it arrived. The great heat soon compelled the firemen to retire from this position, but they immediately took another, and threw two powerful streams on the burning structure over the building No. 111 Fulton-street. By this time the steam engine was well at work, and though the flames were soon subdued, it was about two hours before they were entirely extinguished. After the majority of the firemen had left the spot, the alarm bells again rang as fire had been discovered in the building No. 46 Ann-street. It was extinguished, however, with but little difficulty. The following is a correct list of the occupants of the building destroyed, and of the losses sustained, so far as they could be ascertained. The names of the insurance companies which hold policies on the property could not be learned, as the safes of some of the parties burned out are still in the ruins, and others refused to give the information asked for.

No. 48 Ann-street and No. 113 Fulton-street, a four-story brick structure, occupied on the first floor as a printing-room by Mr. BONNER, proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*. His loss is about $30,000; insured for $20,000. This week's issue for the country circulation had been mailed on Saturday, but about 80,000 copies of the *Ledger* for the present week, together with the paper for next week's issue, and the presses, were totally destroyed. The basement, second, third and fourth floors were occupied by Messrs. WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS, steam job printers, and they estimate their loss at about $80,000; insured for $61,000, in various City Insurance Companies, in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $2,500. The "New-York *Mercury*" was printed in the basement of this building. Besides the printing material destroyed, 216 reams of white paper were consumed. The proprietors of the *Mercury* think $5,500 will cover their loss, $1,000 of which is insured in the Park Insurance Company. The paper will be issued, as usual, at noon to-day, notwithstanding this disaster. The second form of the current number of the New-York (old) *Spirit of the Times* was destroyed, but Col. THORPE, one of the proprietors, states that new type will be immediately procured, thus causing a delay of but a day or two in the issue of the paper. The other publications printed in this same building, were "*Bradstreet's Commercial Report*," the proprietors of which lose $3,(00, insured for $1,500; *Merry's Museum and Children's Cabinet*, published by J. N. STEARNS, whose loss is $200, uninsured; "*Coach-Makers' Magazine*," published by E. M. STRATTON, loss $200, uninsured. Mr. GEORGE BRUCE, the well-known type founder, owned the building, which was estimated to be worth $15,000. Insured for $10,000.

Nos. 46 Ann-street and 115 Fulton-street, were occupied by Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & Co., Wholesale Druggists. The Ann-street end of the building was somewhat damaged by fire, and the Fulton-street end both by fire and water. The stock of drugs is damaged to the extent of perhaps $35,000; insured for $79,000, in small amounts, in various City Insurance Companies. The building, owned by J. D. BISHOP, was injured to the extent of $500, and is insured.

The four-story building No. 44 Ann street, suffered chiefly in water, to the extent of $500. It is occupied by Mr. BONNER, and the New-York *Atlas* and *Phœnix*, and also by Mr. T. TYLER, printer.

Messrs. BROCKETT and MILLS, binders, who are in the four-story building No. 50 Ann street, had stock destroyed to the amount of $500, but are insured. Mr. D. WADE, manufacturer of printers' ink, has an insurance in the Etna (N. J.,) Insurance Company of $3000, to cover a loss of $200.

The five-story building running through from No. 50 Ann street to No. 111 Fulton-street, and belonging to the Chilton estate, was injured principally by water to the amount of $500; insured. Messrs. MASURY & WHITON, dealers in artist's materials, occupied the first floor. Loss about $500; fully insured. E. J. EMMERICH, dealer in optical instruments and paper hangings, occupied the second floor. Loss about $200; insured in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company. Messrs. BARTON & SON, printers, occupied the third floor. Loss about $300; insured for $3,000 in the St. Nicholas and Exchange Insurance Companies, Messrs. MAGNUS, BROTHERS occupied the fourth floor. Loss about $20; insured. Messrs. BARTON & MOONEY, printers, occupied the fifth floor. Loss about $1,000; fully insured.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

BURNING OF A PACKET SHIP.

$200,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY CONSUMED.

The Liverpool packet-ship *John J. Boyd*, lying at pier No. 6 North River, and having a valuable assorted cargo on board, was discovered to be on fire by Officer ROWLAND, of the First Precinct, about 5½ o'clock on Saturday morning. An alarm, soon given, was promptly responded to by the firemen, and in a short time several streams of water were entering the main hatchway, whence the flames were issuing. In a few moments, however, smoke and fire burst out of the forward and after hatchways, and it was apparent that the vessel and cargo could only be saved from total destruction by scuttling the ship. It was found impossible to accomplish this at the wharf, the tide being so low that the keel of the heavily-laden vessel was already deeply imbedded in the mud, and tugs were attached to haul her out into the stream. Their efforts to move her were unsuccessful, and were finally relinquished. The tugs were then attached to the clipper-ship *Dreadnaught* and other large vessels, which were lying at the same pier, and after much delay and difficulty, occasioned by the ice in the slip, they were hauled off to places of safety.

Meantime, everything movable, such as the cabin-furniture, boats, &c., had been removed from the burning ship by the police, and a gang of riggers unbent her sails, which, as well as a quantity or running rigging, were saved. The weight of the volume of water which two steam-tugs, with their donkey-pumps, and the fire-engine, had thrown into the hold, served to careen the ship toward the dock. The flames, however, seemed to burn more fiercely in spite of all efforts to subdue them, fed, as they were, by a large number of barrels of resin and bales of cotton, which formed part of the cargo, and although the firemen did not relinquish work until yesterday noon, when the fire was entirely extinguished, the ship is almost irreparably damaged and the cargo is completely destroyed. The burning vessel was an object of much curiosity during Saturday, to the crowds who thronged to inspect her. The First Precinct Police, however, under the command of Capt. SILVEY, were very efficient in preserving order, and preventing interference with the operations of the fire department. At one time the firemen were in imminent danger, as the foremast was badly burnt around the deck, and the Assistant Engineer ordered a suspension of operations, until it should be cut away. This was done and it fell across the pier with all its yards, which, as well as the spar itself, were broken in many pieces by the fall.

The vessel was owned by Mr. WM. TYSON, of South-street, and Capt. COUILARD was her commander. She was built by JACOB A. WESTERVELT in 1855, was 1,310 tons burthen, rated A 1, and was valued at $60,000. She was to have sailed for Liverpool next Tuesday. Her cargo consisted of 5,099 barrels flour, 1,000 tierces beef, 685 bales cotton, 1,700 barrels resin, 1,600 bushels grain, 350 boxes bacon, and 500 tierces lard, valued in the aggregate at $130,000. The vessel was insured in Wall-street, it is said, for $40,000, but Mr. TYSON refuses to state in what companies.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out on the second floor of the premises No. 94½ Fulton-street, occupied as a dwelling by a German family. Damage about $200; not insured.

IN STABLES.

[On Sunday morning, shortly after 1 o'clock, the frame stables, No. 208 West Twenty-fifth-street, owned by ANDREW LEARY, were set on fire, and were entirely consumed. There were nine horses in the stable belonging to different persons, and they were all rescued uninjured. Mr. LEARY'S loss is about $500, on which there is no insurance.

IN A FUR STORE AND DWELLING.

On Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock, an alarm for the Sixth District occurred, in consequence of a fire breaking out in the cellar of the two-story frame building, on the northwest corner of Grand and Orchard streets. The first floor was occupied as a fur store, and the second floor as a dwelling by ISAAC POISNER. Loss about $100, and insured for $2,000 in the Relief and one other Insurance Company. The fire originated among some straw, and no cause could be satisfactorily assigned for it.

Coroners' Inquests.

PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

Late on Saturday evening a notification was received by Coroner SCHIRMER to take the *ante-mortem* deposition of THOS. H. BARNES, residing at No. 10 Depeyster-street, who was believed to be dying in consequence of injuries received last Monday evening by a slung-shot in the hands of JOHN BURKE. The injured man stated that on the day in question, between five and six o'clock, he was standing at the door of his grocery store, No. 10 Depeyster-street, when BURKE came up and spoke roughly to Mrs. BARNES. This led to an altercation, and at length BURKE struck him about the head and face with a slung-shot, so violently as to render him insensible. Had not THOS. KEATING interposed and prevented further violence, when he was unable to defend himself, BARNES thought that he would have been killed outright. The parties previous to the occurrence had had no difficulty. BARNES' injuries made it necessary for him to have a physician, but as he continued to grow worse, his assailant on Friday night was taken into custody, and is now in the Tombs awaiting the result of his victim's injuries. The prisoner resides at No. 20 Burling-slip, and keeps a junk-shop at No. 8 Depeyster-street.

A SAD MISTAKE.

AMELIA EDGEWORTH, a little girl residing at No. 539 Canal-street, was poisoned on Friday night by taking arsenic, which her mother administered by mistake for rhubarb and magnesia. The inquest, held by Coroner JACKMAN, developed the fact that Mrs. EDGEWORTH had several papers of powders in her pocket, which were all labled, but she, not being able to read, mixed arsenic instead of magnesia with the rhubarb. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COLLISION.

Mr. WM. J. CORY died at Tarrytown, on Friday, in consequence of the injuries he sustained on the 19th inst., by the collision on the Hudson River Railroad, near Sing Sing. Deceased carried on the manufacture of packing boxes at No. 46 Marion-street, in this City. Coroner GRIFFIN, of Sing Sing, summoned a jury, who viewed the body, after which the inquest was postponed until next Wednesday.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The repetitions of Miss HERON'S "Lesbia" have been attended with good success; the "house" on Saturday being better probably than on any previous night. The strong emotional interest of the play readily converts the lachrymose to the true SEJOURS standard of dramatic faith. Novelty being the order of the day at the Winter Garden, it is announced that "Lesbia" will only be performed twice more—to-night and to-morrow. On Wednesday the theatre will be closed for necessary rehearsals, and on Thursday Mr. STUART will produce a new version of "Oliver Twist," prepared expressly for this establishment by Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. Miss HERON, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. GEORGE JORDAN and other prominent members of the company, appear in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COOK'S Royal Amphitheatre is still the attraction here, and nightly crowds the theatre. Mlle. ZOYARA, the *equestrienne*, is said to be a *boy*. The scandal has existed from the first, but has only recently been made public, and the exposure, strange to say, seems to please the management. If there is any credit in a deception not altogether decent, we fail to perceive it.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S highly successful adaptation of SCOTT'S "Heart of Mid-Lothian" is still the great attraction here. The theatre is crowded nightly, and the interest of the piece promises a long succession of prosperous business. It is splendidly acted and faultlessly produced.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "Romance of a Poor Young Man" enters on its second week to-night, with the *prestige* of a success almost unparalleled. There has not been a dissentient voice on the subject of its merits, although these merits are widely different to what of late have been considered essential to dramatic success. The consideration which the piece has obtained from the Press indicates unmistakably a returning sense of the beauty and value of the domestic drama, and seals also, we trust, the fate of the "sensation" horrors with which we have so long been night-mared. Without any pretense, and with scarcely a situation that can be called thrilling, here is at last a play that delights by the delineation of character, and absorbs by the human interest and progression of a simple story. The readers of FEUILLET'S romance will be delighted with its dramatic garb, and astonished; for, considering that the story is written in a style almost epistolatory, the success that has attended its dramatization is really remarkable, and indicates stage knowledge of the most correct, yet unobtrusive kind.

Much of the peculiar charm which attends the performance of this play must be ascribed to the thoroughly admirable way in which it is acted. Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S impersonation of the hero is judicious and thoroughly well-bred—the emotional revulsions clearly marked, yet free from cheap theatrical intensity. The heroine, too, finds a faultless representative in Mrs. HOEY whose bearing throughout is that of a haughty, capricious girl, accustomed to homage, yet suspicious of its motive; wedded to the bright and romantic aspect of things, yet curiously overshadowed by a sense of materialism. The part is an extremely difficult one, and needs not only art but womanly tact and grace to render it conspicuously and pleasantly important. In feeble hands it would be a hindrance to the palpable sympathies and progression of the plot. Mrs. HOEY bestows on it the rarest delicacies of manner and bearing, and even in the most annoyingly querulous episodes of the heroine's career gives us an idea of a pride not altogether unbearable. Mrs. VERNON as *Mme. Laroque* is very good, and, indeed, all the characters are sustained with more than the average ability of the talented artists at this Theatre. If there is an exception, it is Mr. WALCOT, who, being out of his line as a gentleman of fashion, fails to do credit to himself or the author. The "Romance of a Poor Young Man" will undoubtedly enjoy a long run.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN CITY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The nineteenth anniversary of the Brooklyn City Bible Society was celebrated last evening in Plymouth Church, when addresses were made by Rev. Mr. ELLS, Rev. C. D. Foss and Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK. By the annual report it appears that the Society during the last year has distributed 1,672 Bibles, and 1,714 tracts. The receipts for the year were $2,748, and the new year is commenced with $73 on hand, besides the collection taken up at the meeting yesterday.

FIRES.—Mrs. MCSIMMONS, living at No. 305 Hicks-street, retired to bed Saturday night, leaving a lighted candle on a table. The candle fell upon the floor, and set some clothing on fire. Fortunately, a neighbor discovered the accident, and extinguished the flames with but trifling damage.... The alarm at 11¾ o'clock yesterday morning, proceeded from a fire in a house on Van Buren-street, near Bedford-avenue, which was extinguished with a few buckets of water.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Park Commissioners, at a late hour Friday night, concluded the business before them, and adjourned *sine die*. A Committee was appointed to lay the proceedings of the Board before the Common Council and the Legislature, for further action. They recommend the adoption of three large parks—"Ridgewood," "Prospect Hill" and "Bay Ridge"—a "Parade-Ground," and several small parks.

MORTALITY.—There were 144 deaths last week: Men, 36; women, 21; boys, 49; girls, 33; adults, 67; children, 84. Males 85, females 59. There were 22 deaths by consumption, 18 by scarlet fever, 14 by convulsions, 11 stillborn, and 109 inflammation of the lungs. Natives of the United States 111.

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—Prof. FOWLER commences a course of lectures in Musical Hall this evening.

Rail to New-Orleans.

COMPLETION OF THE CONNECTION IN MISSISSIPPI—EIGHTY-FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO NEW-YORK.

The following dispatch was received by Adams' Express Company in reference to the opening of the Mississippi Central Railroad:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 27.

JOHN HOEY, Adams' Express Company, New-York: The gap on Mississippi Central Railroad will be finished on the 28th January, and on Sunday, the 29th, cars will be run through to New-Orleans. The finishing of this road gives us a through route, all by rail, in 84 hours from New-York to New-Orleans. We shall send you New-Orleans papers daily to supply the Press of your City. JAS. SHUTER,
Assistant Superintendent Adams Express Company, Southwestern Division.

Passengers take the 7 A. M. or 6 P. M. train from Jersey City to Washington; thence by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Chattanooga; and thence by Memphis and Charleston to the Grand Junction, connecting with the Jackson and Mississippi Central Railroad, direct to New-Orleans. The connections are close, and passengers, we are assured, can depend on making the time stated.

Card.

M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., Druggists, No. 115 Fulton-st., desire to inform their business friends that the damage to them by the fire on the morning of the 29th inst. will not interfere with their business arrangements. Only a portion of their stock was contained in the building damaged. They will occupy the stores Nos. 128 and 130 William-st., and be ready to execute orders as usual.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Shirts, Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also, a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand, by L. U. BILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $60. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 188 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Card to the Public.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

The entire stock of GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,

To be sold without reserve to close the concern. All of which has been reduced to such prices as to command immediate purchasers.

Sale commencing MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Laces and Embroideries,	Parasols, Hosiery and Gloves,
Youths' Clothing,	Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Ladies' and Children's Shoes,	Misses Wardrobes,
Infants' Wardrobes,	Small Boys' Suits,
Ladies' Under Linen,	Ladies' Robes de Chambre,
Ladies' and Children's Bonnets,	Boys' and Girls' Fancy Hats,
Ladies' and Children's Furs,	Sleigh Robes and Gloves,
	Boys' and Youths' Soft Hats and Caps,
	Gent's Hats and Caps,

GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES, WATER-PROOF BOOTS, LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING, BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,

And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS and BOYS, at BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and No. 100 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,000. No. 48 Cedar-st.

To Proprietors of Steamboats, Canal Boats, Propellers, Barges, &c.—Make your decks tight and hulls sound and durable. Read the eight years' experience of Jacob Shurts, Proprietor of the Franklin Line of Propellers to New-York, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal: "Bound Brook, New-Jersey, Dec. 3, 1859. The undersigned having thoroughly tested the Bridgewater Paint for the last eight years, pronounces it the best mineral paint now in use for the hulls and decks of vessels, for durability, elasticity and economy. JACOB SHURTS,
Proprietor of Franklin Line, Raritan Canal."
Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Orders received for roofing at No. 421 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Something New!—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER AND GAUGE COMBINED, just patented, simple, hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any Sewing Machine, by any one, in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, (with complete instructions,) postage paid. Send for a circular. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

To-Night, at 8 o'clock, Prof. Fowler Lectures in Musical Hall, corner of Orange and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, on How to Read Character, Philosophy and Proofs of Phrenology—The Temperaments, their influence on human character. To close with public examinations of persons selected by the audience. Tickets 25 cents. For the course, $1.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

JACKSON—ALLEN.—At New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, by Rev. R. Hoyt, HENRY COUTANT JACKSON to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of DAVID ALLEN, of New-Rochelle.

EDGERLY—RISLEY.—At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, in Grace Church, by Rev. Samuel Starr, Mr. DANIEL G. EDGERLY, of Dunkirk, to Miss LUCINDA R., daughter of LEVI RIS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE dwelling houses are offered at private sale:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Near 36th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 30th st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 50th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 5 st-st.
SEVENTH STREET—Near Broadway.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 7th-av.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 8th-av.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 4th-av.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 2d-av.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—Near 3d-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTY SIXTH-STREET—Near 7th-av.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
For full particulars, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and ready for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; F. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 329 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES, square, beautifully situated, immediately on the Sound, within half a mile of Railroad Station, and one mile of Steamboat Landing. The premises contain a good cottage house, large sized barn, with accommodations for horses, carriages, &c.; new house, poultry house, ice house, well filled with the best spring-water ice; bath house, &c., all new. There is a fine oyster-bed attached, extending to the channel For boat sailing, fishing, bathing, &c., this location cannot be surpassed. Possession given immediately. Price, $5,500. Terms easy. Inquire of THADDEUS A. VAN ZANDT, at the store of H. N. Ferrett, No. 251 Front-st., for one week.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FAMILY HOTEL FOR SALE.—A good chance for a person qualified and with the means, to get into immediate possession of a completely arranged and organized family hotel. The premises are spacious, location unexceptionable, with every comfort and convenience for family or transient boarders. The establishment is furnished throughout. There are now sixty first-class steady boarders, and now is a time for the only season. The proprietor selling out, is in consequence of the death of his wife. For further information and particulars, apply to BELL & THOMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 18 East Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNtry residence, built with every regard to comfort and convenience with a lawn on each side of the house, grounds tastefully laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery. The house is eligibly located, near all the churches and schools, and contains all the modern improvements, viz., gas, furnace, water-closets, tubs set in the cellar, &c.
No better opportunity can be presented to any one seeking all the comforts of city and country combined. Address, for particulars, Box No. 2,261 Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE NEW three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 93 feet 6½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above a rare opportunity, location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

BROADWAY AND PINE-ST.—FOR SALE—The property No 102 Broadway, 22 feet front, by 84 feet deep, connecting with and forming an L on Pine-st., by 45 feet, with the buildings thereon, a desirable location for offices, or banking, or insurance business. Building lots or improved property up town might be taken in part payment. Inquire of A. C. Goodman, No. 32 Beekman-st., or E. H. Ludlow & Co., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with. by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE OF JERICHO, LONG ISLAND—The late residence of Dr. S. S. Carll, deceased; a large double house pleasantly situated, with every convenience attached; water led into the house, &c., and stocked with choice and early with fruit. A good physician is needed in the village. Inquire of S. S. JACKSON, No. 113 Water-st., or of the subscriber, at Jericho. N. SPRAGUE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—TWO NEW first-class four-story brown-stone front houses, 25x55 feet deep. Nos. 47 and 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Black walnut doors on the parlor story. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 20 acres on mountain side and near to depôt; first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil, abundance of fruit and pure, soft spring water. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A MILL POWER WITH TWO DWELling houses, good barn and mill, with 28 acres of land, at Norwalk, Conn.; water fall of 16½ feet, and capable of driving from 60 to 100 horse power. For further particulars, apply to HOBBS, MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, in nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken to equal half the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to THOS. MACFARLANE, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 326 West-st., New-York.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR Dossling Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW THREE-story brick building, with basement underneath, the whole well lighted, in full order for any kind. is well built, pleasantly located, at Sing Sing, only a few minutes' walk to the depôt; size 38 by 72. For terms, inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY NO. 31 6TH-ST., NOS. 170 172 174 Ludlow-st., No. 49 Bank-st., No. 142 and 144 East 39 h-st., No. 245 Henry-st., and 3½ acres at New-Rochelle; fine country seat at South Norwalk known as the Cook Hanford place, containing 26 acres. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 223 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; price $3,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 261 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TWO FRAME HOUSES, ONE entirely new, with one or more acres of ground, to let at moderate rent; houses are convenient and near the depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO 57 HENry-st. lot, 25x100; house, 21x45, with two story extension for bath-room, with hot and cold water ranges. Apply to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 161 Liberty-st.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 20 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE STORY, high stoop, new brick house, No. 123 West 49th-street; possession immediately; size 17x50. Apply at No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 228 WATER-st, Brooklyn; is in first-rate condition, and will be sold low to close an estate. ALFRED M. TREDWELL, Executor, No. 45 Fulton-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 29 CATHARINE-st., together with seven years' unexpired term of lease of lot. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—THREE LOTS OF GROUND, WITH buildings thereon, known as Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19, 9th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. Apply to THOS. MACFARLANE No 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LANDLORDS.—THE ADVERTISER IS HAVing repeated applications for houses and parts of houses in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Landlords can be supplied with desirable tenants by applying to
ROBT. E. BABB,
Real Estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 165 and 167 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. These houses contain the modern improvements. Will be sold low. Apply to
B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 3 BROADway and No. 6 Beaver-st., being 112 feet on Beaver-st, and 22 feet on Broadway. Apply to
WASHINGTON DURROW, No. 5 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOBBS MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—NO. 256 Bleecker-st., corner of Morton, and No. 6 Morton-st. Apply to WASHINGTON DURROW, No. 5 Hanover-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TWO of the cleanest row of brown-stone houses on Bedford-av., Brooklyn, opposite the fountain, within 3 minutes' walk of Wall-st., being three-story, basement and attic, 22 feet wide by 50 feet in depth; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. The lots are deep, giving large court and rear yards.
Also, three first-class three-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements, situate on Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs.; lots 100 feet deep; houses 20x40 feet.
The above dwellings are new, just finished, and ready for immediate use. Persons seeking first-class residences will do well to examine these houses. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, City Bank Building, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., Williamsburgh.

BROOKLYN.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house and lot No. 159 Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., together with the six adjoining houses, all of the same description and all in good order. They can be seen on application to T. B. Jones, at the office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, Court-st., corner of Remsen, Brooklyn. For terms, apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., second floor, Room No. 3.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 211 5TH-AV., two doors above Madison-square, first-class, English basement; lot 21x100 feet. To let—Medium-size, three-story house No. 56 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Early possession can be had of both these premises. Apply between 12 and 2 to WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 396 Canal-st., corner of Laight; also, a two-story brick-front house and basement, No. 30 Downing-st. It would be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving the city. Inquire in the drug-store corner of Laurens and Canal sts.

E. W. SANDFORD, BUILDER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 271 Clinton-st., near Degraw-st., has opened as above an office for the purchase, sale and exchange of real estate. Also the renting of houses and the collection of the rents. He will take entire charge of any property intrusted to him, attend to the repairs and make it produce the best possible income. With permission he refers to the following gentlemen:
JOHN RANKIN, Esq., Clinton, cor. Carroll-st.,
E. W. DUNHAM, Esq., 65 West Warren-st.,
A. D. POLHEMUS, Esq., No. 123 Dean-st.,
E. A. READING, Esq., Sun Mutual Ins. Co., New-York.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1860.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, N. J., on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 20 miles and 55 minutes from New-York; eight times to and fro daily; in pleasant and healthy neighborhood. Farms of 30, 40 and 56 acres, near depôt, and are in excellent condition; fruits; soil good, easily tilled; buildings in excellent order. I am in New-York on every SATURDAY, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at L. McBEAN'S, No. 75 Pine-st., up stairs, or at my homestead in Westfield, rest of the week. Persons desiring to see the property, leave New-York at 9 or 12 o'clock train from Jersey City, can then return same day. Address, or call and see me. Cut this out for reference. C. A. LEVERIDGE.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE ADMINISTRATORS of WM. COVERT, deceased, will sell at public auction on Feb. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, situated on the Long Island Railroad, at Westbury, half a mile from the Westbury Station, and 23 miles from New-York, containing 119 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious dwelling and out-buildings, nearly new and in good repair. By order of
ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of
Kings County.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT BAY RIDGE L. I., adjoining the residences of Messrs. Murphy and Perry, a place of 12 acres beautifully situated on the Bay, with two houses, carriage-house, barn, &c., all in good order, and within a short distance of the terminus of the 3d-av. Railroad. For terms apply at No. 340 Broadway, third story.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FARM, CONTAINING from 30 to 40 acres, with good house and out-buildings. Must be within one hours' ride of the City, and not more than two or three miles from Railroad depôt or steamboat landing. Address, stating terms and location, FARMER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,
No. 95 John-st.,
Offer for sale a large and entirely fresh stock of paper, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.
Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL SWIRS, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, a native of the City of Dublin, Great William-st., Ireland, a japanner by trade. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister MARGARET at No. 1 Rivington-st., in the rear, east side of the Bowery. Other papers please copy.

COAL.—ANTHRACITE, EMBRACING RED ASH, (Peach Orchard,) Lehigh and Broad Mountain, Bituminous, Cumberland, English Cannel and Liverpool Orrel; qualities warranted to be the best, and prices as low as such coals are sold for. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

IMPROVE YOUR APPETITE BY USING the "What Cheer Yeast Cakes" in your Buckwheat. No sour bread arising from sour yeast, as they can always be kept fresh or sweet by being kept dry. For sale by all grocers, and at wholesale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO OF WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing machines, warranted to be in perfect order, and only six months old, at $35 each, as the owners have no use for them any more. Apply to The Hudson Bay Fur Company, No. 54 Broadway.

NOTICE.—JOHN I. BROWER, ON ACCOUNT OF the recent fire at his store, No. 288 Greenwich-st., has, for the present, removed to No. 292 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers-st.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.
Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New-York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:
DRESSMAKING, unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.
And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The utmost dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.
Able assistants, speaking French, English, German and Spanish, always in attendance. References to best families in this City.
Sewing Machines and Operators sent into families by the day or week. MADAME MARTENSE,
No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meet on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at noon, in room No. 24 Cooper Union Building. Subjects—*Hot-beds* and *Spring Cultivation*; *Iron in Agriculture*, and *Fruit and Forest Trees*. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Admission free.
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN, will be held at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ P. M. The subscribers and other friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THE INEBRIATES' FRIEND SOCIETY will meet at 7½ o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, at the Inebriates' Home, No. 154 Chatham-st., to adopt a constitution. Members, and others wishing to become such, are invited to attend.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held at the Inebriates' Home, No. 154 Chatham-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, to which the public are invited.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE BANK BOOK OF JOHN B. FLORence, deceased, No. 76,056, on the Seamen's Bank for Savings; having been lost, mislaid or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply immediately to said Savings Bank for a duplicate book.
S. P. RUSSEL, Esq., Public Administrator, No. 271 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1860

LOST.—THE BANK-BOOK OF CATHARINE QUICK, deceased, No. 13,394, on the Bowery Bank for Savings, having been lost, mislaid or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply immediately to said Savings Bank for a duplicate book.
S. P. RUSSEL, Esq., Pub. Administrator, No. 271 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1860.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

WHITLOCK BUILDING,
CORNER NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STS.
Choice Suite of Rooms to Let.
Charles M. Kellar, Esq., having made arrangements to occupy premises of the subscriber, in the second story of buildings occupied by Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse adjoining the corner building, the choice suite of rooms occupied the past four years by Mr. Kellar will be let from May 1. The rooms are Nos. 10, 11 and 12 on the second floor, and are very eligible and agreeable. Entrance No. 120 Nassau-st. Apply to
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK, or
JOHN F. CLARK,
No. 13 Beekman-st.
A few single rooms to let after May.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.
A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

ASHLAND HALL TO LET—POSSESSION as soon as desired. In consequence of the decease of Warren Mingus, late proprietor, these premises are now to let. The whole establishment is fitted up for a first class boarding-house; a very flourishing business has been carried on in it the last season. Eight to thirty acres of land may be had with the buildings. The furniture, all new, will be sold together, if applied for soon. Location one of the finest in the country, elevated and healthy, within three minutes' walk of West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. Apply to Z. S. CRANE, or BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, Administrators, or of Rev. D. A. FRAME, on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND SUBcellar of the new and first-class building No. 203 Broadway, about 24 feet by 150 feet deep. These premises are exceedingly well adapted for any business which needs a prominent and attractive situation, combined with ample facilities for room and light. To a desirable tenant the rent will be moderate, and possession may be had at once by applying to R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.

TO LET—A VERY SUPERIOR SUITE OF OFfices, on the second floor of building No. 61 Exchange-place; also several offices on the fourth floor; they are all arranged and fitted up in the very best and most convenient style, and the rent for them will be made very moderate. Possession may be had at once, by application to R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—No. 568, second floor and lofts, front and rear, being 30 feet wide by 200 feet through to Mercer-st.; the location is a desirable one, and well suited for a large business requiring much room; possession given immediately. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE. Gas and water in house, with very fine garden, pump in stable, ice house, variety of fruit, three to six acres of ground, on 10th-av. and 147th-st., near Carmansville. Accessible at all hours by railroad, stages, or steamboat. Inquire of H. M. BRADHURST, on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE ADvertiser will let half of his store on Broadway, suitable for the sale of plated ware, French fancy goods, or any other business; one of the best locations in Broadway. Rent low. Address Box No. 1,210, Lower Post-office, stating business.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x100 feet; one 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to JULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS LOcations in the vicinity of Broadway and Canal, having three fronts, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

WASHINGTON STREET.—STORE AND LOT No. 58 to lease; possession given immediately. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Apply at No. 65 5th-av., after 4 P. M.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. F. H., Box No. 2 007 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, DESIRABLY located in a good neighborhood, between 2d and 6th avs., and 14th and 38th sts. Address A. B., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, convenient to the 6th and 8th-av. cars, and to the Broadway stages, with gas, registers, and use of bath-room, to let to single gentlemen. Terms, $3 per week. Breakfast and dinner on Sunday, if required. Apply at No. 53 West 41st-st.

SUITE OF ROOMS AT NO. 19 UNION-PLACE, Broadway, above 15th-st., to let with board; also two single rooms. This is a desirable location; house fronts on the square; rooms have large clothes closets attached. References given and required. Dinner at 6; breakfast from 7 until 9.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 724 Broadway. Two or more gentlemen, occupying the same room, will be taken on very reasonable terms. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES DOmers at some private boarding-house, located in the vicinity of 23d and 10th avs. Dinner hour about 1 o'clock. Address C. A., Union square Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, with board, can be had at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—BY a gentleman and wife. New-Jersey or Westchester County preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be low, R., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURnished rooms on parlor floor; also, a large front room on third floor, suitable for two persons; terms reasonable to immediate applicants; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 1,032 Broadway, near 31st-st., for three days.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board, for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 183 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, service, &c., in 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 36 East 13th-st.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED BED-ROOM TO LET, without board, at No. 526 Broome st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School-buildings, No. 94 Grosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
Building Committee

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

VALUABLE MACHINERY.—TO GUN MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—HARTFORD, CONN.—To be sold, by private sale, until the end of March, unless sooner disposed of, the following valuable machinery, late in use by Messrs. Robbins & Lawrence, for manufacture of Minie-rifle barrels, Enfield pattern, under contract with the British Government, viz.: One steam-engine, 40-horse power, fourteen trip-hammers; twenty-six milling machines; twelve rifling machines; together with a proportionate number of lathes, power and hand; reaming, boring and polishing machines, machines for other purposes, and drill and power presses. A set of tools and cutters, adapted to the above manufacture, belongs to each machine. For sale likewise, a large assortment of tools for general purposes.
The above machinery is in excellent order, and much of it adaptable for general manufacturing purposes. May be seen at the Sharp's Rifle Manufactory, Hartford, on application to Mr. LAWRENCE, on the premises. A catalogue is being prepared. For particulars, apply to R. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., as above; JOHN HOOKER, Esq., State Bank Building, Hartford; or, HENRY WHITTAKER, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
3 shares Clev., Col. & Cin. Railroad Company $100.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

40 shs. Hope Ins.	10 shs. Gebhard Ins.
40 shs. Mech. & Trad. Ins.	18 shs. Eagle Ins.
20 shs. Park Bank.	10 shs. Commerce Ins.
50 shs. North Amer. Ins.	50 shs. Washington Ins.
20 shs. Phœnix Ins.	20 shs. Metropolitan Ins.
40 shs. Pacific Ins.	50 shs. Beekman Ins.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.	10 shs. Howard Ins.
40 shs. Lenox Ins.	100 shs. New Amsterdam Ins.
40 shs. Equitable Ins.	125 shs. Mercantile Ins.
40 shs. Arctic Ins.	20 shs. Manhattan Ins.
100 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.	100 shs. N. Y. Con'd Stg. Co.
40 shs. Knick'r Stage Co.	5 shs. Resolute Ins.
20 shs. Relief Ins.	14 shs. New World Ins.
20 shs. Jersey City Ins.	40 shs People's Ins.
10 shs. Firemen's Fd Ins.	

$3,000 California Central Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale on Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

JAMES S. MILLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1860, at 1 o'clock, at the American Hotel, Sing Sing, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable property: The elegant country seat of the late John S. Jones, on the banks of the Hudson, at Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of a splendid marble mansion, 60x36, three stories and cupola, containing 25 rooms; gardener's house, carriage-house, stable, hennery, extensive arbors, &c., with six acres of land, magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the River is unsurpassed. This is, without exception, the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated.
The very valuable land, consisting of about 45½ acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the Hudson River and adjoining the land of J. S. Boker, and land of the late Abraham Leggett. It has the finest building sites on the River, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Anson G. Phelps, Edwin Bartlett, John G. Boker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr. Creighton, George H. Swords and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Tappan Zee. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie, and another opportunity like the present will perhaps never occur. Will be sold in parcels or together.
The large and extensive and valuable foundries at Sing Sing, with the improvements, including one steam engine in each, with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, adjacent to the depôt.
Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
J. SNEDECOR'S FIRST ANNUAL SALE. SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORED DRAWINGS, THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, COMPRISING WORKS OF THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS OF AMERICA AND

FINANCIAL.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NOS. 114 AND 116 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan 1, 1859		$1,566,901 88
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1860	$485,434 73	
Amount of interest received and accrued Jan. 1 1860	71,617 71	
Net amount of rents received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	7,288 97	
Amount of endowment premiums	142 81—	564,384 22
Total		$2,160,285 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death		$242,045 65
Amount paid for interest on dividends &c		35,617 09
Amount paid for canceled notes, and return premiums on canceled policies, and for purchased policies		28,032 95
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses		15,241 62
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to Physicians and Trustees		15,488 52
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges, and office expenses		6,628 05
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c	49,068 66—	593 153 54
		$1,767,133 24

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank		$31,305 49
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States		258,870 79
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway		132,450 04
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest		583,609 39
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life Policies bearing interest		675,315 85
Quarterly and semi annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1860		20,550 38
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860		36,488 77
Rents accrued up to Jan 1 1860		1,108 34
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	26,415 19—	1,767,133 24

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1860, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALF. FREEMAN, M. D.,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM M. PRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORENZO ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	PLINY FREEMAN.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	

Medical Examiners, { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec 23, 1859, and unanimously adopted, is now ready for signature, and can be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 52 Cliff st. The time limited within which it may be signed will expire March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the 21st day of March, 1860 at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attornies therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.

CHARLES MORAN,
L. A. VAN HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM BUCE,
E. C. READ,
N. PECK,
} Committee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday the 26th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,436 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years. Regular half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has twenty five years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. } New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 20th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
Dated Jan. 12, 1860. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 256 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.

The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.

L. L. MOORS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859, No. 54 William-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of the Legislature of this State.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott-st. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SEVEN PER CENT.,

payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. till Feb. 2. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

$8,000 MORGAN COUNTY BONDS OF Illinois for sale, $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in New-York. This is an old settled and rich agricultural county, population 22,000, taxable property seven millions. Debt, originally $230,000, but $21,500 has been anticipated out of her surplus revenue, and this will be done to some extent yearly, it is expected, till the whole amount is retired. Apply to

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Feb. 1.

W. H. ERICKSON, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1860.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the American Exchange Bank.

E. W. HUTCHINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND Jan. 24, 1860.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of coupons to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February next will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No 69 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be paid at the Ocean Bank on and after that day of February.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY FIRST, 1860.

Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan 1, 1859		$3,601,920 91
Received Premiums in 1859	$685,399 88	
Received for Interest, 1859	191,436 95	
Total Receipts for 1859	$876,817 63	
Paid Claims, by death	$208,364 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	25,772 28	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	32,881 44	
Paid Commissions to Agents	48,059 88	
Paid Physicians' fees	5,350 78	
Paid Annuities	905 58	
Paid Dividends during the year	153,832 17	$ 478,156 05 $398,661 48
Net Balance January 1, 1860		$3,400,582 39

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$55,725 87
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned		2,091,881 68
Premium Notes on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest		1,149,151 15
Real Estate		59,278 77
Loans on Scrip		6,118 61
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission		38,431 31
Total Assets		$3,400,582 39

Net Accumulation Jan 1, 1860	$3,400,582 39
Total Amount of Dividends paid to January 1, 1860	$1,318,359 43
Claims, by Death, paid to Jan. 1, 1860	$2,154,883 55

The *new* business of the Company for the year 1859 shows *an increase of sixty per cent. over that of any one of the past ten years.* The premiums received are over one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) *more* than those of 1858, while the losses are thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($38,350) *less.*

The Directors have declared a dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT OF THE DIVIDEND OF 1858.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVE, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOS. B. JACKSON, M. D., Med. Adviser, Newark.
Prospectuses, &c., furnished without charge.
Dr. STEWART attends at the office *daily*, from 1½ to 2½ o'clock.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-street, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 51 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New-York, Jan. 27, 1860.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1859:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859 $4,497,463 28
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1859 1,396,178 85
Total amount of Marine Premiums $5,893,647 13
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859 $4,480,947 02
Losses paid during the same period $2,465,792 96
Returns of Premiums and Expenses 593,842 41
The Company have the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks $2,567,021 01
Real Estate—Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise 955,510 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at 115,407 48
Premium Notes and Bills receivable 2,181,933 53
Cash in Bank 184,794 65
Total amount of Assets $6,002,757 07

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1858, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1859, for which certificates were issued, amount to $8,889,470
Additional profits, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860 1,539,000
Total profits for 17½ years $10,428,470
The certificates previous to 1858, have been redeemed by cash 6,619,220
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st Jan., 1860 $3,809,250

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	E. H. Gillilan,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Chas. Dennis,	Royal Phelps.	Dennis Perkins,
W. H. H. Moore,	Caleb Barstow,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot.	Wm. Wood,
Henry Coit,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Danl. S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Wm S. Wetmore,	Josh. J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
L. Holbrook,	David Lane,	E. S. Morgan,
R. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	H. K. Bogert,	F. Westray,
	A. A. Low.	

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,	WASHINGTON S. WHITE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	Jr.
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JOHN D. SCOTT,
HERMAN MARCUSE,	JAMES HOY,
THOMAS ACHELIS,	ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
EDWARD SCHELL,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The holders of second mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, who have not already subscribed the Bondholders' Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of said Company, and who desire to participate in the advantages of the same, and preserve their interest, are requested to call at the office of Andrew H. Green, Esq., No. 43 Wall-st., and subscribe the same without delay.

A majority of the bondholders have already subscribed the agreement, thus insuring the consummation of the plan. Dated Jan. 27, 1860.

ROBERT BAYARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to call on Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., before the 10th of February, to consult on important matters in relation to the sale of the road under the recent decree of foreclosure.

Jan 30, 1860.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY the 7th day of February, 1860, at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE BURLINGTON & MISsouri River Railroad Company will pay the semi-annual interest, due Feb 1, on their First and Second Mortgage Bonds, at the Broadway Bank. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE Hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 448 Broadway, corner of 13th-st

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE 20 TO ALBANY.

On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st., Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.

For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.

White Plains—6 A. M., 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.

Croton Falls—7 A. M.

Millerton—7 A. M.

Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train

9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.

3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.

Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 1:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSSING, per steamer MARTANO, at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:40 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M. and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M. and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads.—Fare to New Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 R., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays), at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave 444 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge. Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, Pier No. 25 R., N. R., New-York.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c., *via* steamer ALICE BUCE and Raritan Railroad. Leave Murray-st. pier, Jan. 29, 2 P. M.; 21, 9½ P. M.; 23, 6½ A. M.; 24, 7½ A. M.; 25, 7½ A. M.; 26, 8 A. M.; 27, 8½ A. M.; 28, 10 A. M.; 30, 10 A. M., and 31, 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank two hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

EDGE LAING, HOWARD HUNT,
BEEKMAN TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY BAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WELLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, RYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVA E. LAING,
A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON. J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,090

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Jan. 19, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, on the 18th inst., it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby, declared payable at the office of this Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of February next, in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of January inst.

Dividends will be remitted by the undersigned when so directed in writing.

W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office cor. Nassau and Beekman sts., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February, proximo. Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

N. B.—A large surplus is retained after paying the dividend. Insurance against loss or damage by fire upon the most favorable terms.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both Dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February, at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER-TYPE COMPANY, No. 14 Frankfort st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES, AT A special meeting, held this day, at the office of the Company, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books of the Company will be closed until after that date.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board,

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship

BALTIC,

A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

W. F. LAPPIDES, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wday, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Bo

THE HOUSE AT ALBANY.

Legislative Bounty Asked for Heirs of Corporators of the New-York and Sneedens Scow Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is believed to be within the scope of legislative powers to afford relief for all the varied disarrangements and troubles arising from the competition of rival interests. The petition accompanying this appeals pathetically to every heart susceptible of emotional tenderness. Is it asking too much of your humane feelings to let this petition remain on your counter for signatures? ADMIRAL CUTTLE.

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and Assembly:

The undersigned respectfully represent that they are your constituents and loyal citizens, and have a concern for the welfare of the Empire State in general; but in particular, they have no hesitation in declaring the special and absorbing purpose of their combined lives to be individual gain, by what is usually known as the making of money. With them, the unanimity to this end do not embrace those legitimate channels termed mercantile or commercial, but are wholly irregularly speculative and contingent in their nature. We trust we are humble, but can truly say that our desires and plans simply aim to embrace the high destiny we are to reach in the scale of human operations. In the prosecution of our various schemes, we ignore all regard for the prosperity of our neighbors. We take great self-complacency in saying, in this connection, that our acts are thus in entire harmony with the spirit of the enactments of your predecessors, which authorized the construction of the Erie Canal—a work which, though beneficial to the country, was injurious to others. We remember with delight that the big ditch was dug as a speculation, and for the benefit of New-York, and not for the convenience or profit of either Pennsylvania or Maryland.

Your petitioners further and humbly represent, that some of their ancestors were connections of the late Mr. Bridge, of the avenue, and the respected proprietor of two millions. They were possessed of those discriminating and accumulative virtues which descended to that gentleman, of whom it is related in epic verse, that

"He could divide the universe straightway
Into the things that would and wouldn't pay."

Endowed by such gifts and faculties, and stimulated by the ardor of sure success, our ancestors, with a great outlay of old silver, established the New-York and Sneedens Telegraph and Dispatch Line of Scows—the same to ply regularly once a week between New-York and Sneedens. It may not be superfluous to say here that the latter port of entry is situated on Hudson's River, opposite to Dobbs-his-ferry.

Your petitioners further state, that upon the opening of the route above named, the fast scows made very successful trips, and that time and distance were practically annihilated. It was no concern of our worthy ancestors that the running of the scow lines also annihilated the Bridle-path Horse line, which once a fortnight carried passengers between the two cities, by way of Hackensack Valley. Although our ancestors' scows destroyed the usefulness of the Bridle-path Express line, yet no indemnity has ever been made to the owners or their heirs or assigns. We again experienced much satisfaction in the reflection that our ancestors manifested such utter indifference to the losses of the B. P. line. Their want of sympathy on this occasion so ruinous to their neighbors, was shared in by the Legislature of New-York on a more recent occurrence of disaster, affecting parties engaged in the carrying trade. As already hinted, there is no evidence to prove, that upon the completion of the Erie Canal, the State ever indemnified the owners of disused lumber-box wagons and laid-upcarts, which, with their accompaniment of old horses and sure-footed cattle, had for many years performed the transportation service between Albany and Buffalo.

With apology for this digression, your petitioners further state that the scow lines of their ancestors pursued the even tenor of their way through many years of uninterrupted prosperity. The products of Sneedens, such as whortleberries, cabbages and pullets, were exchanged in New-York for such commodities as herring, codfish and tobacco, together with whisky and other beverages of a similar character. It may be stated here that our ancestors, and the burghers generally of that period, did not use water, except for navigation and lavatory purposes.

Your petitioners further represent that the reciprocal and profitable results growing out of the increased facilities of intercourse between New-York and Sneedens, were participated in by the burghers of Dobbs-his-ferry, Younger, Spuyten-duyvel, Tubby-hook and Tille-tudlem. The Dispatch line of Scows made regular landings at all the above-named ports, and enjoyed a monopoly in the business of transporting to and from New-York and those cities the commodities above mentioned. This local and incidental business afforded the scows much revenue. Our ancestors were not learned men, and, indeed, were not wiser than the mass of people, and in their business relations with the burghers of Younger and Tubby-hook, &c., &c., did not know the precise meaning of such classic terms as *Pro-rata* and *Pra-ratie*.

Your petitioners further remark that by reason of the establishment of the Swiftsure Line of Scows, and the resulting facilities for social and commercial intercourse between New-York, Sneedens, Younger, Tubbyhook, &c., the value of all personal and real property in those cities became much enhanced. As our ancestors were seized and possessed of much landed property in those cities, they might have afforded the loss of all the cost of the scows, in consideration of the great appreciation of their property. Yet they luckily had returned to them in transportation profits a hundred fold the value of the scows, and were besides in other numerous ways prospered in rare degree. We believe we are enabled, and therefore have no hesitation in saying that the scows, by their direct and incidental operation upon the social, pecuniary, educational and moral interests of those communities, conferred unspeakable blessings. From the twilight of semi-civilization, and almost normal rudeness, our ancestors suddenly were elevated into the meridian of enlightened progress. Science, arts, and literature were promoted, and all the gentle and refining influences enjoyed by cultivated circles were their happy lot.

Your memorialists further add, that our worthy ancestors, having reached such heights of physical and social progress, were willing to depart; and soon afterward were gathered to their fathers. In this connection, your petitioners would remark, that CLINTON, before his death, saw the completion of that noble work which is his monument forever.

Your memorialists would add, that they inherited from their fathers the line of scows hereinfore referred to, and with it, as they supposed, the franchise to navigate Hudson's River below Sneedens. We intended, in good faith, to keep our scows in proper sailing order, and to follow the ways of our fathers. Our cabin arrangements favored those of our patrons who relished cooling and exhilarating potations, such as spruce-beer, dogs-nose, milk-punch, and egg-nog—the latter beverage being also freely used in Congressional circles. We had no doubt that the well-known character of our scows, and quality of our creature comforts, and other accommodations, would be such as to continue to us for many years all the business of Hudson's River hitherto monopolized by our ancestors.

We further state that for a long time we, the heirs and successors of our fathers in the scow transportation trade, were satisfied with the business of the line, the same special and general prosperity following our enterprising efforts. But we now have to relate—and this is our great sorrow—that for some time past certain parties have become envious of our success, and seek to injure, if not ruin, the scow business. To further this atrocious purpose, they have established a line of sloops on Hudson's River to carry the whortleberries, cabbages, codfish, whisky, &c., which we of right are entitled to carry. One JOAB PENNE, of Younger, has put on the *Ben. Franklin* and *Elias Hicks* to run three times a week between New-York and Younger; and, in order to secure a share of the transportation business to himself, he wickedly carries passengers and freight much faster than we do, and further induces traffic by reducing the rates of tariff between Younger and other places and New-York much below our charges. As this course of said PENNE, though unobjectionable to the community, is highly offensive to us, and to the detriment of the Scow Line, we pray your honorable body that the sloop business may be restrained somewhat, or, what would be better for us, that the said sloops *Ben. Franklin* and *Elias Hicks* may be *tolled* to stop running altogether, and thus force business to be legislated back to the scows.

We further represent to your honorable body that, although the business of our scows became most precarious, and the existence of the Swiftsure Line greatly imperiled, for the reasons already mentioned, yet our apprehensions were soon afterwards greatly excited by the opposing course of one ISAAC SMITH, of Have-straw. The piratical depredations upon our commerce by SMITH were too bold and unscrupulous to find a parallel in the "Pirate's Own Book." He not only fitted out the propeller *Marshal Ney* with sufficient capacity to carry all the whortleberries, milk, cheese and other products of Sneedens, but actually built the steamer *Edwin* to transport passengers to New-York, and with malicious intent to ruin the business of the Swiftsure Line. It has been asserted that people were of mind to favor SMITH, and preferred his accommodations to ours, and did use them as opportunities presented. We do not feel called upon to believe or deny this. We humbly pray that the *Marshal Ney* and *Edwin* may both be *tolled* to go away, and that the passenger and freight business of those lines may be legislated back to the Swiftsure and Dispatch line of scows. We further represent that, as if to aggravate the unmitigated evils we were already suffering from the sloops of PENNE and from the fast trips of SMITH'S propeller, we were doomed to suffer further, and intenser, from one SAM SLOANE, of New-York. He, with accomplices, Mo. GRINNELL, living near Dobbs-his-ferry, ROSANE GETTY, residing at Younger, and WM. HAYS, of Tubby-hook, had the audacity to lay two iron rails on the east side of Hudson's River all the way to Dobbs-his-ferry, opposite Sneedens, and to put large wagons and very fast iron horses on these two rails, and then to get our people and the people of Younger, Tubby-hook and Dobbs-his-ferry to leave the scows and ride with them! And then many of our friends deserted us, and were so foolish as to say it was because they could do better, as the wagons took only an hour to go from New-York to Dobbs-his-ferry, and that they could get their tobacco and whisky up sooner, and that we might help ourselves!

Now, although we have heard that the owners of those two iron rails pay every year a great deal of money for the State tax, for the County tax, and for School taxes; and although people at Sneedens, Dobbs-his-ferry, Younger, and other places on the rails, besides men and women from other States and countries, much prefer the fast wagons to our scows, and although times are much better for most people when there are no fetters on commerce, and when padlocks on men's legitimate action do not bind a community, yet we earnestly and passionately beseech you to put bars across the railroads, and thus legislate business back to the scows.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed,)

J. VAN HIGGINBOTTOM, W. VAN VLOTEN,
P. VAN KORTLANDT, J. VAN HOESEN,
T. VAN GROLL, J. VAN BLARCOME,
S. VAN BUMMEL, And others,
Heirs and Descendants of Corporators of the New-York and Sneedens Scow Company.

SNEEDENS-UPON HUDSON, 29th January, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia has presented the case of the drug shops, for carelessness in putting up physicians' prescriptions. The presentment says: "The practice of verbally directing the compounding of prescriptions without written directions, should be wholly discontinued; and no one should in any case perform that delicate and important business, without having the written prescription before him, and being at all times fully able to comprehend it and know the medicines to be compounded. Neither should an apothecary suffer his attention to be divided between two or more prescriptions at one and the same time."

It is stated that the stockholders of the unfortunate Norombega Bank have effected a settlement with the Cashier, by which he pays the bank $5,000, gives secured notes of $3,000, the bondsmen's notes of $12,000, with guarantees for the payment of the memorandum checks of all other parties, except Peck's for $5,000, the money on which is said to have gone directly into the State Treasury. The petition for the removal of the injunction has been presented in the Legislature, and the stockholders say they are ready to redeem the bills as soon as they are allowed to control their own affairs.

The Boston *Journal* says there was some feeling manifested in the Common Council, in regard to the election of Trustees of the Public Library. Mr. Everett and John P. Bigelow had all the votes cast; Wm. W. Greenough all but one, and Dr. Shurtleff all but three. Nineteen of the members substituted the name of E. P. Whipple for that of George Ticknor, but the latter was elected by three majority. On the first ballot there was a tie vote between Aldermen Amory and Crane, but the last named was chosen on the second ballot.

Miss Watestill Stevens, of Pawtucket, Mass., a lady 56 years of age, claimed $4,000 damages of Elisha C. Fuller, of Fall River, for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is 68 years of age, and the plaintiff charged that he married another woman, after paying his attentions to her for some months. The jury remained out for three hours, and as they were then unable to agree, the parties compromised by Mr. Fuller paying the disconsolate Miss Stevens $200 damages, and $75 to defray the expense of the suit.

An appeal has been made by the Boston Board of Trade to the retired capitalists and owners of real estate in that city. It calls attention to the apathy which exists among commercial classes relative to transport, while there is the greatest activity elsewhere, and proposes that $400,000 should be raised to build two steamships for the New-Orleans trade, of 1,600 tons each; one quarter of the amount to be subscribed in New-Orleans and other cities on the Mississippi, and the balance to be paid by the Boston capitalists.

The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, Jan. 28, reports the detection of two counterfeiters, one of whom, named George W. Wilson, was arrested; his confederate escaping. The fellows came from New-York, were well dressed, and succeeded in passing a number of false fives on the Mount Holly Bank before they were detected. On Wilson's person was found a parcel of the counterfeits. The bills were photographs.

A young lady of Boston, who indulged in an afternoon's sport on Jamaica Pond, during the extremely cold weather, had her skates strapped on so tightly that the circulation of the blood in her feet was stopped. Both of them, in consequence, were frozen, and it was found necessary, a short time ago, to amputate one in order to save her life.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* concludes that there will be a large emigration to the new Eldorado of the West the coming Spring. The influx may not be as great as that of last year, but it will be of an entirely different character. Consolidated movements will, in the main, govern the forthcoming emigration, as all are now fully satisfied of the necessity of using machinery in crushing the quartz.

The Senate of Ohio has been considerably agitated of late by the dog question. It appears that numerous petitions have been poured in upon them from the rural districts, praying for relief against the ravages of the canine race among the sheep. It is asserted that no less than $150,000 worth of the woolly quadruped are annually destroyed by the irrepressible dog.

The losses of the Marine Insurance Companies of Boston (according to the *Traveller*,) are said to be larger this season than they have been since the year when the steamer *San Francisco* was lost. At the same time the aggregate business is much smaller at the present time. Last year the losses by fire were heavy; this year they are much smaller.

Great excitement was created at Manchester, N. H., on Saturday by the stabbing of Policeman Carr by a man named Merrill, whom he attempted to arrest for obstructing the sidewalks and insulting passers-by. Subsequently Merrill stabbed another officer and Sheriff Farmer, who eventually secured him. None of the parties were injured fatally.

Application has been made to the Legislature of New-Jersey for an act to incorporate a company which shall develop the water power of the Passaic at Little Falls. The descent within a quarter of a mile is about forty feet, and the outlay required for dams, canals, &c., would be very moderate in view of the advantages to be derived.

Five or six hundred dollars of French gold was recently found in a leathern bag by Mr. Valentine Aldrich, imbedded in the sand, under "Tom Never's Head," on the eastern shore of Nantucket. It is supposed to have been washed ashore from the English ship *Earl of Eglinton*, wrecked in that place in 1815.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* states that a suit was concluded in that city, on the 18th inst., before Judge Eggleston, in which it was decided that Baltimore owes New-Orleans $50,000; one-half of the expense incurred by New-Orleans in settling the McDonough estate.

The journeymen coachmakers of Rahway, N. J., at a meeting held on Wednesday, Jan. 25, to consider the recent reduction of prices, adopted resolutions protesting against such action on the part of their employers as "uncalled for and unjust, and an imposition upon the necessities of the poor men."

The Boston *Herald* tells a story of a child which narrowly escaped death, in consequence of having the blood sucked from its nostrils by a cat. The pillow and bed on which the child lay asleep were saturated with blood. This is termed a felineous assault.

Application has been made to the Massachusetts Legislature, by Messrs. Osmyn, Breuster and John Thorndike, for a charter for a new savings bank. The School-street Savings Bank has over $5,000,000 deposits; the Suffolk over $2,700,000, and the People's over $2,000,000.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* states that the "R. G. C.'s" have positively started on their expedition to Mexico. About 500 have left this city for New-Orleans, and many more have gone from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. Isaac B. Kimball has recovered $948 from the city of Boston, for injuries sustained by spraining his ancle in consequence of a defect in the highway. He was confined to his home for four weeks, and had to use crutches for some time afterward.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas Legislature to punish the declaration of abolition sentiments, and to prevent the circulation of incendiary documents.

Miss Deborah Hall Broughton, a young lady 24 years of age, committed suicide by hanging, while visiting at her brother's house in Baltimore. Cause, great mental depression.

A correspondent of the Pontiac (Mich.) *Jacksonian* says that the shock of an earthquake was felt at Farmington on the 9th inst. It seemed to travel from southwest to northeast.

Philadelphia claims to be ahead of the world in the matter of market-houses. One on Ridge-avenue and Coats-street, and another in Germantown-avenue are soon to be opened.

The Ohio Asylum for the Blind has 120 inmates. It is proposed to enlarge the building, and an appropriation of $6,000 for that purpose is asked for.

Owners of slaves in Virginia and Georgia are asking an advance of ten to fifteen per cent. over the hiring rates of last year.

The *Courier and Enquirer* of Gallatin, Tenn., declares in favor of John Bell for the Presidency.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Journal* has the following item: "On the corner of Pine and Washington streets, on the land adjoining the Pine-street Church, are some beautiful and luxuriantly-growing trees. They were planted, a correspondent informs us, upwards of thirty years ago, by Mr. Oren Peck, who is an old resident of Boston, and who has lived to enjoy the shade of the noble trees which his hand planted."

Mr. James Redpath, now residing at Malden Mass., has been served with a summons to appear and testify before the Senatorial Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee. He has written to Mr. Mason, urging pressing business engagements as an excuse for his non-appearance at Washington.

The Boston publishers of the *Life of Capt. John Brown* sent to Mrs. Brown, Jan. 27, a check for $1,000, as her share of the profits of that book thus far.

Rev. Dr. Deems has declined the Professorship of History, recently tendered him by the Trustees of the University of North Carolina. Rev. Mr. Hepburn, of Virginia, has accepted the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The Boston *Courier* states that Wendell Phillips, on Thursday, received $50 from Gerritt Smith, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Lawrence calamity.

Arrival of the Steamship Northern Light.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived on Saturday, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and specie, and 114 passengers. She reached Aspinwall on the 13th, at 3 P. M., and left for New-York on the morning of the 20th. During the past five days has experienced strong northerly winds.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY.—Private examinations with Charts, and full written descriptions of character, and advice in regard to the most appropriate occupations or pursuits in life, faults, and how to correct them; the management of children; self-improvement, etc., given by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, next door to Duane-st.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The numerous accidents daily occurring from fluid and camphene explosions, unhappily, in too many instances terminate fatally. Many valuable lives might not only be saved, but much lingering pain avoided, by the seasonable use of this Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 28.

$11,000	Indiana S. 5s	87½	1250	N. Y. Cen. R.	73½
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	86½	500	do	b60 73⅞
15,000	do	87	100	do	b5 73¾
1,000	Virginia S. 6s	91¾	5	do	73¾
7,000	do	91¾	250	do	b30 73¾
1,000	Missouri S. 6s	79¾	400	do	b30 73⅞
45,000	do	78¾	100	do	b10 73⅞
30,000	do	s30 79¾	200	do	s60 73⅝
2,000	California S. 7s	88	50	do	s5 73⅝
2,000	Ohio S. 6s, '70	107¾	100	do	b3 73⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7's	101½	5	Erie Railroad	8¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen Bds. '76	103	21	Hudson River R	41¼
1,000	Har. R. 1st Mtg.	93½	90	Harlem Railroad	9⅞
2,000	do	93¾	500	Michigan Cen. R.	36¾
500	Mic. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st Mtg S. F'd C. bds	90	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	6
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88¾	100	Reading R.	b60 38⅜
2,000	N. J. C. 2d mtg bds	99¾	300	do	38⅝
30	Bank of N. Y.	100	200	Mich. S. & N. Ind. Guar'td St'k	s30 15
5	Hanover Bank	86	200	Panama R.	130½
15	National Bank	101¼	100	do	b30 130½
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94	100	do	b60 130⅜
35	do	93¾	50	do	s60 130
50	Pacific M. S. Co	b10 77	100	do	130
150	do	76¾	100	do	130½
130	do	76⅞	50	do	s30 130
100	do	b30 76¾	160	Ill. Cent. R.	57⅛
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 59	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	63⅜
350	do	s30 58¾	100	do	b30 63¼
550	do	opg 58¾	500	do	63¼
140	do	b30 58¾	600	do	b30 63¼
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 20¾	100	do	b60 63¾
100	do	b60 20⅜	25	Mount Vernon R.	25
100	do	20¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	87	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 73¾
6,000	Missouri S. 6s	79⅝	200	do	73⅝
1,000	R. City W. Loan	89⅞	10	do	73¾
2,000	City 6s, 1870	95	50	do	s30 73½
500	Illinois Cen. R. B.	88¼	200	Hud. R. Railroad	41¾
100	Ocean Bank	94	100	do	b10 41¾
850	Gal. & Chi. R. opg.	58⅜	100	Mich. Central R.	36¾
100	do	b30 58⅜	500	do	b30 36⅜
17	Bank of Com.	96⅜	50	M. So. & N. In. R.	6
90	Chatham Bank	92	50	M. So. & N. I. C. S.	b60 15
200	Phenix Bank	105¾	100	Panama R.	s30 130
100	Erie Railroad	8⅜	150	do	s10 130
70	Chic. & R. I. R.	63⅜	50	Illinois Central R.	57⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 30—A. M.

We presented, about the 1st December, the figures of the Foreign Commerce of the United States for the Fiscal or Treasury year, 1859, ending 30th June last—on the semi-official authority of the Government paper at Washington. The totals were then in round numbers, without an exact specification, which is now furnished, of the division of the trade. These are:

IMPORTS—In Dutiable Goods	$259,047,014
Free Goods	72,286,327
Specie and Bullion	7,434,789
Total Imports for the year	$338,768,130
EXPORTS—In Domestic Produce	$278,392,680
Foreign Produce and Merchandise	14,509,971
Domestic specie and Bullion.	$57,502,305
Foreign Specie and Bullion.	6,385,106—63,887,411
Total Exports to Foreign ports	$356,789,462

The net Export of Gold and Silver, after allowance for Foreign Coin (principally Mexican Silver) brought in, and which figures to the amount of $7,434,789 in the General Import list, is $56,452,622, while the annual product of Gold from our California mines averages about fifty-five millions, of which, by steamer record, thirty-nine passed through New-York, and four millions from San Francisco to England direct. The Specie result in 1859 compares as follows with the preceding four years of active movement:

	Inward.	Outward.	Net Export.
1855	$3,659,000	$56,247,000	$52,588,000
1856	4,207,000	45,745,000	41,538,000
1857	12,461,000	69,136,000	56,675,000
1858	19,274,000	52,633,000	41,359,000
1859	7,434,000	63,887,000	56,453,000
Average of the five years			$49,722,000

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week presents, as we anticipated in our last weekly review, (from the preliminary Customs paid in,) a large entry of Foreign Goods, principally Dry Goods. The total, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, reaches $6,186,311, against $4,846,212, while the comparison for the previous week was reversed. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amount to $1,499,853, against $1,171,188 same week last season. The Export of Specie is $81,800, against $467,000 same week last season. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week were, in Gold $787,000, and in Treasury Bills $239,000, making together $1,026,000 The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $8,957,123, against $8,352,485 at the close of the previous week. The Bank average, while losing $600,000 in this way, had the benefit, for three days out of the six, of the last California remittance, and the return to be made up this afternoon will probably show a moderate increase on the line this day week of $19,233,000, with a rising average for the present week. We also look for some addition to the Loans and Discounts, which come easy to business at present, both at Bank and on the Street. The rates, on prime negotiations, are 6 ₱ cent. on temporary Loan, and 7 ₱ cent. on Discounts inside 60@90 days, and 7@8 ₱ cent. for longer date prime indorsed paper. The Exchanges on Europe rule low, and on the business of the week were done at 108¾@109 ₱ cent. on London, and 5.20f.@5.18¾f. on Paris Standard Bills; an abatement of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. in some cases on Southern Bank bills or bills indorsed at Bank.

Having completed some days since the Foreign Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1859, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative summary, as for the Treasury year 1860, dating from 1st July last. The Import entries for the first six months of the Treasury year, to wit, from 1st July to 31st December, 1859, at the port of New-York, where 65 ₱ cent. of the Import business of the whole country is entered,

Amounted to	$114,310,000
Add four weeks in January	18,537,235
Total since July 1	$132,843,235
To same date last year	107,290,120
Increase over 1859 this Treasury year	$25,553,115

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—including Foreign articles re-exported—from the port of New-York, from 1st July to 31st December, ult., amounted to

	$36,371,000
Add four weeks in January	5,550,761
Total since Jan. 1	$41,921,761
Against same date, 1859	31,187,703
Increase to date this Treasury year	$10,734,058

The Export of Specie from New-York from 1st July to 31st December, ult., being first half of Treasury Year 1860, amounted to

	$36,528,000
Add four weeks in January	514,200
Total since July 1	$37,042 200
Against same date, 1859	15,984,458
Increase to date this Treasury Year	$21,057,742

The increase in the Cotton Export from the South, this season, to date, is 341,000 bales, equal to an Exchange of $17,050,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	100⅛@100¼
New-York Central	71@72⅜@73⅛
New-York and Erie	8⅛@8⅝@8⅝
Reading	36⅛38⅞@38⅞
Rock Island	63⅛@63⅝@63¾
Michigan Guaranteed	15⅛@14⅞
Michigan Central	@37@36½
Toledo	19¾@20¾@19¾
Galena	63¼@64@58¾ ex. d.
Illinois Central	56@57⅛
Panama	125⅛@131⅛@129⅜@130
Pacific Mail	77¼@76⅛
Missouris	79¼@79⅞
Virginias	91@ 2
Tennessees	86½@87
Illinois Central Bonds	86@89@87@88¼
Hudson River	41¼@41¾
Harlem Preferred	33@33⅛
Delaware and Hudson	93@91¾@94

The dealings at the Stock Exchange the past week were favorably influenced on the State Stocks and on Panama, Delaware Shares, by the increased supply of Money on the Street, at easy rates. And they were somewhat adversely influenced by the hostile railway measures before the Legislature at Albany. Very little reference was had to affairs at the National Capital until Saturday forenoon, when the whole market was advanced by the near approach made the day before to the organization of the House of Representatives. The rise on New-York Central and Missouri Sixes was about ½ ₱ cent., and ¼@⅜ on some other Stocks; but the opening buoyancy of the morning was scarcely maintained, the market closing dull in the afternoon; without much yielding in prices however. The advance in Reading to 38¾ on Friday was not maintained, and there was a renewed disposition to put out contracts against Galena, the decline in which since the Dividend is 2½ ₱ cent. The advance in State Stocks was well supported, and free lines in Panama were taken at 130 ₱ cent on sellers' option. New-York Central closed 73½ ₱ cent. steady. The Western Shares generally dull. Not much doing in Erie, Hudson or Harlem. The demand for Illinois Central Bonds continues, and the bids are also firm for the early mortgages of the Erie Company, and for Harlems, Hudsons and New-York Centrals.

The Five Per Cent. Loan of $1,100,000 is to be awarded at Washington at noon to-morrow. A portion of the preliminary deposits for New-York account was made at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday, but most of the bidders have taken the last day, and will make their deposits and forward their proposals this afternoon. The successful bidders will have the option of $1,000 Coupon Bonds, or $5,000 registered Certificates, and by allowing the back interest, can make their stock regular as from the 1st January.

Among the business changes on the 1st February this year, we learn that Mr. HOWE, of the Private Banking firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., will retire, and that the business will go on as under the style KETCHUM, SON & Co. It is also announced that the firm of GROSEBECK & HOYT, of the Stock Exchange, has been dissolved, both partners continuing business on separate account.

Mr. JOHN A. ISELIN, of DELAUNY, ISELIN & CLARKE, of the Stock Exchange, returned to his family and home, on the steamship *Fulton*, on Saturday, after a visit of several months to the Continent of Europe for the benefit of his health.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.	1860. WEEK.	1860. TOTAL.
Philadelphia & R. Railr'd	18,407	218,013	21,375	229,435
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	9,835	67,382	12,209	94,247
Scranton North	2,111	4,742	2,179	6,726
Scranton South	7,918	26,024	12,560	32,493
Shamokin	1,456	5,124	2,499	7,051
Broad Top	2,371	8,505	3,903	10 556
Total	42,098	329,790	54,725	360,508

In reference to the gradual transfer of the Coal Trade from Philadelphia to New-York—or from Port Richmond on the Delaware to Elizabethport on the Bay of New-York—the *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, remarks:

"The great drawback that we have to contend with is the difficulty of distributing the coal after it arrives at Philadelphia. *While the Coal trade is increasing largely at New-York, the shipments at Port Richmond are decreasing annually, as the following figures will show:*

	Tons.
Shipped from Port Richmond in 1853	1,114,363
Shipped from Port Richmond in 1855	1,576,596
Shipped from Port Richmond in 1856	1,421,213
Shipped from Port Richmond in 1857	1,076,187
Shipped from Port Richmond in 1858	1,029,003
Shipped from Port Richmond in 1859	1,004,540

Upwards of one hundred thousand tons less in 1859 than 1853! These figures tell the whole tale—and if Schuylkill County will not make a determined effort to help herself while others are willing to aid her, she deserves to lose her trade and suffer the consequences, in the decreased value of her investments and the impoverishment of her citizens."

In consequence of the hostile movements in our own State to tax and drive the business of the West from the trunk railways of New-York, the railway people along the south shore of Lake Erie, whose great interests would be seriously compromised by the passage of a Pro Rata or Tolling act against their New-York and Erie and New-York Central connections, are now taking a new interest in the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Road through the Northern Counties of Pennsylvania. They reason that it would be better for them to have this work take the Western trade from Erie to Philadelphia than to have it diverted wholly *vid* Pittsburgh, instead of Cleveland and Erie.

The following are the latest London quotations of American Stocks, brought out by the *Fulton*:

American Railways, &c., Jan. 11.	Closing Prices.		Business.
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	92	to 92½	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	75	to 77	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875.	77	to 79	
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	88	to 90	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	42	to 40 dis.	40⅜
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60.	82	to 86	
Do., 8 ₱ cent., 1880	81	to 83	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. fd.) '82	82	to 84	
Do., $100 shares	35	to 40	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	50	to 55	
Do., $100 shares	8	to 12	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	83	to 85	84⅜
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	91	to 93	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	94	to 96	
Do., $100 shares	71	to 73	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	84	to 86	86 5⅛
Do., 2d mort., 1869	75	to 80	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	68	to 70	68⅜
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	30	to 35	
Do., shares, assented	9	to 10	10
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	87	to 89	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	91	to 93	
Do., $50 shares	35	to 40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	83	to 88	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	73	to 78	
Do., $50 shares	15	to 20	

We are under obligations to Mr. J. W. STIMONTON, of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, for the statistics at length of the trade and commerce of California for the year 1859, from which we have already drawn the leading items of Gold Export, Merchandise, Import and Freight Earnings.

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-quote Land Warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	$0.66 ₱ acre.	$0.73 ₱ acre.
120 acres	66 ₱ acre.	72 ₱ acre.
80 acres	85 ₱ acre.	92 ₱ acre.
40 acres	1 00 ₱ acre.	1 10 ₱ acre.

Market steady.

Sales of Real Estate at Auction....Jan. 28.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

One lot north side Forty-first-street, 325 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 ft. by 98 ft. 9 in., sold, subject to lease, $1,100.

Foreign Markets by the Fulton—Jan. 11.

MONEY IN LONDON.

From the Times' City Article, Jan. 10.

The Bank bullion is £79,626 below the lowest amount touched throughout the whole of last year, and, apart from the sums about to be disbursed for the dividends, there is a prospect of a further decrease. The arrivals from America, owing to the large shipments thence of Cotton, are still very small, and all that comes from Australia and other sources is inadequate to meet the demand for exportation. This is a remarkable condition at a time when the profits of the country are greater than at any former period, and when there is a general absence of any undue speculation to lead to a diffusion of money in distant quarters. But the cause is, as was stated on the 2d of January, the enormous importation and creation of Indian securities. In addition to about £15,000,000 invested last year in Indian loans or railways, we bought about £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 of the native debt, and these purchases are now going on at a greater rate than ever. As there are about 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 still remaining in India, it is impossible to conjecture when the supply will be exhausted, and it is essential, therefore, that the public here should make a timely estimate of the consequences. On the question as to the intrinsic character of these investments, there is no need to enter. They have been encouraged for trust and family purposes, by authorities who might have been expected rather to inculcate the old doctrine, that as a general rule a high rate of interest cannot be expected or obtained without a corresponding risk, and therefore the avidity with which they have been